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HEALTH AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF  
THE NORTH EAST SALOP COMBINED AREA

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

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DAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT · MARKET DRAYTON URBAN DISTRICT  
NEWPORT URBAN DISTRICT · OAKENGATES URBAN DISTRICT  
WELLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT · DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT  
SHIFNAL RURAL DISTRICT · WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT

1958



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# North East Salop United District (Medical Officer of Health) Order

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MR. H. P. BULLOCK

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MR. G. H. JAMES  
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### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

DR. W. A. M. STEWART

### LOCAL OFFICERS

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MR. D. C. NICOL, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, Market Drayton U.D.  
MR. R. HANCOCK, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Market Drayton U.D.  
MR. S. LASSMAN, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, Newport U.D.  
MR. A. H. JOHNSTONE, Public Health Inspector, Oakengates U.D.C.  
MR. L. K. G. PHILLIPS, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Oakengates U.D.C.  
MR. J. K. ADDISON, Public Health Inspector, Wellington U.D.C.  
MR. W. J. WILLIAMS, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Wellington U.D.C.  
MR. H. WAINWRIGHT, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, Drayton R.D.C.  
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MR. M. SILVERWOOD, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Wellington R.D.C.  
MR. N. H. PEEL, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Shifnal R.D.C.

### CLERK

MR. J. BROUGH

## *To the Chairman and Members of the Constituent Authorities*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is, again, my pleasure to report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Combined Area of the North East of Shropshire—this for the period of 1958.

Comment has been made in an earlier report of the need to preserve some continuity in the early publishing of the annual survey and it is with interest that one notes the request of the Minister of Health in his direction for this year's Annual Report substantiating this. It may be that it will not be possible to completely meet this requirement of the Minister that this report should be in his hands immediately following his distribution of the basic figures on which the district statistics are based—a time must be allowed for production by the printer—yet much can be done and this year every endeavour has been made to ensure that this report will be in the hands of the Councils before Midsummer.

In earlier issues it has been the custom to direct attention to the application of new orders and laws bearing on the field of health and social services. This year Mr. Adams, Public Health Inspector of Dawley, has provided this summarisation, viz :—

The following brief notes cover the subjects dealt with under new Public Health or related legislation during the year.

Only three new acts became law. These are the Slaughterhouses Act, the Litter Act, and the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act.

The Slaughterhouses Act is designed to regularise the position regarding the licensing of slaughterhouses in the country and gives local authorities and the trade a limited period during which the whole question of slaughtering facilities in each area can be discussed and clarified, after which time no additional slaughterhouses can be licensed unless ministerial Consent is obtained.

The Litter Act, which specified penalties for leaving litter, came into being with a blaze of press and national publicity, and undoubtedly for the first few days achieved noticeable effects. It is now forgotten by the public at large.

The only sections of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act which are of interest are those which specify the subsidies payable to local authorities in respect of new houses provided for slum clearance purposes, and indicate that it is the intention of the Government to encourage slum clearance action.

The circulars and orders issued during the year total thirty-seven. The one having the greatest effect would seem to be the order appointing 1st June as being the day upon which the Clean Air Act came into force in its entirety.

Other circulars dealt with many diverse subjects ranging from identification marks on imported food from China and Federal Germany; general items connected with clean air; the amounts of copper allowed in certain food; to the electrical stunning of animals.

The use of chemical anti-oxidants in food is the concern of regulations made in September. These allow the use of a list of chemicals with names like butylated hydroxyanisole to be added to various foods. One may well wonder what we do eat today !

There is rarely a month which goes by without there being some new set of regulations or act to be studied, as readers can see from the number issued.

In the sphere of infectious diseases this year has shewn no evidence of outbreaks of any disease which might give rise to concern or alarm. A brief survey has been made prior to the classification of such diseases in the particular section. The control of disease by prevention is still an active interest of the county authority, this mainly by means of prophylactic injections and in the case of acute poliomyelitis a wider range of age grouping can now avail themselves of this service. With protection now offered against diphtheria, whooping cough, small pox, infantile paralysis and others it behoves the authority and the parents to keep close check on the periods of age progression and their relation to the requirements for attendance of each child for injection so that the life of the child is carefully tabulated and compartmented. In relation to



tuberculosis the work of recording and, where possible, controlling the environmental and social side of this work has been continued. A particular interest has been the domiciliary conditions and where death has occurred advice is given as to the best means of securing complete freedom from the possibility of any bacteria lingering in the homes. A problem of considerable difficulty is present where this disease is associated with one whose occupation brings close contact with the general public.

The furtherance of sound food hygiene principles has been practised in all areas and this is reflected in the fall in the number of cases of food poisoning. In the directions for the Report for this year the Minister asks that each authority shall return the number of prosecutions which have been made and the regulations under which these prosecutions have been taken.

The service of milk to the consumer is now established on a high standard over the whole area. Pasteurisation provides a constant degree of protection from bacterial infectivity and where this is not in use a greater amount of control and supervision must be exercised. Where the smaller producer is concerned the same degree of care and attention must be given as in larger establishments. It is not always easy to achieve this or to instil such sound general lines of hygiene as should be maintained as a routine. In this work of ensuring a clean milk supply the advice readily offered through the Milk Advisory Service of the Ministry of Agriculture is a pleasant help.

In the field of environmental health the provision of homes holds first place. At the Housing Committees of such Councils as the writer is able to attend there is much to learn and the whole is of the greatest interest. The demand for houses continues, it would seem, unabated and this call is not lessened by the restrictions which are imposed on council building. It may be that this limitation is less real than is apparent and where a strong case can be made for a larger programme it is possible that this can be arranged. To the writer too much stereotype building has been indulged in and the time has now come when the whole picture of the final development should be surveyed, and planning for the future should be carefully considered. To do this a plan, tentative at least, must be in being, this to picture the future of an area, and where this is not in being should be secured. Architecturally there should be more variety. It is not sufficient for it to be said that the housing applicant requires such and such a type of home, as it has been found in practice that the house able finally to be offered while it may not have been of the type contemplated or visualised by the applicant, has, in the end, been found by the tenant one in which, after he has become accustomed to its amenities and conveniences, fulfils all his requirements and his living has benefited accordingly.

Together with rehousing there should be the promise of reasonable social amenities. Particularly in the larger centres it is not sufficient to provide a few small shops to meet the needs of large housing estates. It must be recognised that the Eastern Area of Shropshire has a high concentration of population and it becomes increasingly evident that it should not be necessary for the local residents to move outside these parts for their particular requirements in shopping. With the nucleus of a large town in being it is necessary to see that the social services should be formulated and able to advance to keep in step with the growth around this nucleus.

The care of the aged occupies some place in the plan for housing and social service of each authority. While such care is required by certain of this group particularly, this service and interest is not sectarian and where particular facilities have been offered or are available these should be freely for the use of all old persons.

Further advances have been made in the control and centralisation of administration of the district water supplies. The Eastern Water Board, it is anticipated, will extend the scope of its services within the next year or so and the whole of the North Eastern Area will be one unit for water service control. In surveying the water services outside the jurisdiction of the Eastern Water Board the Writer feels that, in the main, the services to be passed are substantial and will be a considerable acquisition to the general plan of the enlarged scheme. The Water Service to the Drayton Rural Council is extensively reported in this volume and is worthy of consideration.

Throughout the year advances have been made in the provision of water carriage sewage services through the area and in the building of new sewage disposal works ; in the laying of trunk sewers and the connection of homes to this service. The cesspool emptier is still in use and, doubtlessly, it will be so for some years to come, particularly in the rural parts, but such demands should lessen and it may be, in the future, that a combined use by the requiring authorities of a limited number of vehicles will serve the needs and be an economic measure. It should be the aim to ensure that every village and hamlet with a piped water service will equally have a modern sewage service available to serve each home.

The disposal of the dead and the means of examination of such when there is call for this is facilitated by the provision of Mortuaries at Donnington, Newport and, more recently, at Market Drayton. A service consonant to the requirements of the pathologists and suitable to the districts is available and the needs of all Councils seems now to have been met.

Attention has been drawn in earlier reports to the void created by the lack of controlling interest in the sphere of accidents in the home. That there is no uniformity in administration of this with Road Safety seems to the Writer a curious omission, as the two seem to have much in common and in the home the accident rate is higher. However, during the current year the Ministry of Health has directed attention to this service and each authority has been advised by letter of the manner in which each might play its part in combating the risks which are commonly incurred in the home.

The Writer has, again, in summarising the health services of the greater area, touched on points which are to him of particular interest and which have been matters for attention during the year. It is patently evident that the Districts look to their individual officers for the more domestic service and administration but to the Medical Officer of Health there must be an overall balance of work and supervision to meet ministerial requirements. It is the function of the Medical Officer of Health to see that this is done and in the main this is done in a good spirit. The Writer takes this opportunity of thanking the Officers of the Authorities for their collaboration and for the willingness in transmitting information as it has been required.

I am, your obedient servant,

W. A. M. STEWART,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

EDGHOLM, CRESCENT ROAD  
WELLINGTON, SALOP  
Telephone: Wellington 598



# DAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958

*Chairman:* MRS. J. C. BEATTON, J.P.

*Committee:*

MRS. F. L. ANSLOW

DR. S. N. BROWNE

MR. G. CHETWOOD

MRS. L. ROBERTS

MR. W. SANKEY

MR. H. WRIGHT

Mr. Adams, Public Health Inspector, reports:

Once again the time has come around to write another annual report, and it is interesting to look back over the past few years and to see the gradual movement, now picking up speed, to deal with the many problems requiring attention in the area. For many years our activities seem to have been confined to building houses and flats, the maintenance of essential services, and the provision of new main drainage. We now seem to be examining other aspects of the various interesting problems facing us and this, to my way of thinking is all to the good.

Due to the position of many properties which are to be dealt with under the clearance programme, it is going to be possible to change the appearance of many parts of the area as we now know it, and provide in their places, modern buildings and facilities long overdue in Dawley. I have said on many occasions that a council, and indeed many other organisations in our life, cannot afford to stand still. To stand still while progress is made in other places is to go backwards, unfortunately, the greatest difficulty facing all local authorities at the present time is how to afford to go forward.

I will now briefly mention some of the items which have been under discussion during the year.

### HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

The completion of the housing contract at Springhill Road enabled the Council to rehouse the occupants of the Portley and Little Eyton Clearance Areas, thereby leaving these areas available for re-development. The arrival of the bulldozers to carry out the demolition of the houses marked a step forward in the Council's Slum Clearance Programme, as this was the first time since before the war that any demolition of consequence had taken place. The commencement of the Langley Farm Estate, comprised of some 228 houses and flats, was the largest single housing project upon which the Council had ever embarked. The starting of the estate enabled the Council to tell many of the families who had been waiting for rehousing from many unfit dwellings when they were likely to be offered accommodation.

In November the first families arrived from Birmingham under the Council's overspill scheme. This project, which has been undertaken by the Council, in an endeavour to raise the prosperity of the district and to attract new industries, is a bold social experiment which can only bring good to the town. The general reaction of people who have moved has been extremely favourable, and I am sure that the way in which they have settled down in our area points the way to success.

During the year the slum clearance programme proceeded steadily and, for the first time, we took action under the Housing Act to make three Clearance Orders, which were confirmed by the Minister without modification. In addition, during the year 15 houses were the subject of individual action under the Act and a further 37 houses were declared as Clearance Areas, but no decision had been made how to proceed.

The Council, wisely, pursued the policy of considering the condition of every house from which the occupants were to be rehoused. This ensured that no house which has not even the basic facilities up to the low standard set by the Housing Act has been re-occupied without reconditioning taking place and, as this action has taken place throughout the district, it has meant that many owners of similar houses have been made aware that the Council intends to enforce at least a minimum standard of housing accommodation.

The problem of houses needing some reconditioning, which are not to be the subject of clearance action, gives cause for some concern, as due to the time consumed by the slum clearance programme, few steps have been taken to tackle the problem.

It is interesting to watch the transformation in the external appearance of houses and cottages which receive, from their owners or tenants coats of paint in modern shades. The dwellings seem suddenly to be uplifted from their sombre surroundings. If more people in the district could give their houses this spring clean and also in many cases remove old tumbledown sheds and outbuildings, I am sure that the improvement in appearance of their surroundings would be to their own advantage. Conversely, I have seen several houses where the tenants have chosen to decorate with contemporary pastel shades of wallpaper, and this has revealed dampness which they did not think existed, as it did not show when older style decorations were used.

The Council can feel proud that the great problem of sub-standard properties left after the Industrial Revolution is now being tackled by them in a realistic manner and that ultimately a new Dawley will be built as a result of their efforts during the coming few years.

There is a slow improvement in the interest which owners are showing in their properties, which may well be induced by the Council's policy of pressing for reconditioning or closure at every opportunity, and many houses are being provided with additional facilities such as bathrooms, etc. The Improvement Grant Scheme seems to provide little solution to the difficulties, and it is to be hoped that ultimately the legal minimum standard for housing will be raised to include such amenities. It is interesting to note the reactions of many people who are moved from slum clearance properties, initially, probably, with some reluctance, and who remark, when they have moved, of the improvement that modern amenities have brought to their lives.

## **REFUSE COLLECTION**

This service has proceeded with little trouble during the year. The tendency towards the centralisation of dwellings on to estates does enable a quicker collection to take place than that in isolated parts and this should enable the costs of collection to be kept to as low a figure as is commensurate with the increasing work involved.

## **NIGHT SOIL COLLECTION**

I will be glad when this paragraph of the annual report ultimately disappears due to the number of insanitary closets being reduced. During the year a further 68 closets were converted to water closets and 22 were abolished as a result of slum clearance action. The latter course of action will abolish the largest number of insanitary closets and thus allow our "vital statistics" to compare favourably with other comparable districts.

## **CARAVANS**

The number of people living in caravans in the area has been reduced by a reluctance on the part of the Council to issue renewal licences in respect of a caravan once a family has been re-housed from it. Despite the glowing advertisements from manufacturers and others, I am not happy in my own mind that a caravan is other than an extremely temporary palliative for persons in need of permanent accommodation. The conditions attached to licences were made more stringent during the year and this undoubtedly led to a reduction in the number of applicants for new licences.

## **AIR POLLUTION**

We have had complaints from people living in the vicinity of an old tile works which is now being used for the recovery of metal from old cable by burning off the outer protection and insulation. This particular firm is one for whom the responsibilities for implementing the Clean Air Act are jointly shared between the Alkali Inspectorate and the Council. The complaints were certainly well justified and the matter was still under consideration at the end of the year. Generally, there has been some activity by local industries to attempt to comply with the requirements of the Act and it should be easy for them to conform to the standards of the law when ultimately the transitional period allowed for alterations and modifications expires.



## CLEAN FOOD

The achievement of this aim is a slow process, which is not helped by the time which has to be devoted to other pressing work. Slowly the traders as a whole are adopting the hygienic practices and principles involved and I am sure that if more time could be devoted to this subject that further improvement could be effected.

## AGED PERSONS

During the year no great difficulties have been encountered from aged people. The Council's housing scheme at the Ley comprised of twenty bungalows and a resident warden seems to function most admirably and fills a great need in the community. The majority of the tenants have been in occupation since the bungalows were completed and seem to have settled down in their new homes very well indeed.

## STAFF

Once again I would like to mention the work carried out in the Department by Mrs. B. Morris who carries out all the clerical work involved together with other work, without which, the present rate of progress could not be maintained.

## MEAT INSPECTION

No. of slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. of knackers Yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of persons licensed to slaughter cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
No. of persons licensed to slaughter horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of persons licensed to slaughter pigs and sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

### Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known) .. .. .	—	—	—	46	879	—
No. inspected .. .. .	—	—	—	46	879	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	2	9	—
Percentage of no. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci .. .. .	—	—	—	4.3%	1.1%	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Percentage of no. inspected affected with T.B. ..	—	—	—	—	.3%	—
<i>Cysticerosis:</i>						
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—



# MARKET DRAYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958

*Chairman:* J. PUGH, Esq.

*Committee:*

MR. J. BRODIE  
Mr. R. M. LEES  
Mr. G. H. SABIN

MRS. M. HAY  
Mr. G. C. MORRIS  
Mr. B. SMITH

Mr. Nicol, Public Health Inspector, reports:

### HOUSING

This still continues to be quite a problem. Progress has been made on demolition of unfit houses. 25 houses were condemned during the year. 5 houses were erected by the Local Authority and 26 privately. At the present moment contracts are let for 57 houses and flats with a further 10 houses pending. Negotiations are under way to acquire further sites which should accommodate some 60 houses.

Included in the above programme are 12 flats for old people, this should assist in freeing some three bedroomed houses for family needs.

Ten applications were received during the year for improvement grants; all were granted: the average cost per dwelling being £510 5s. 8d. In all cases a 50% grant was made by the Authority.

The number of post-war houses erected in the district since 1st April, 1945, to 31st December, 1958, by the Local Authority is 248; by Private Enterprise 108.

### MEAT INSPECTION AND OTHER FOODS

It is again pleasing to report that 100% inspection of meat at the local slaughterhouses has been maintained with the full co-operation of the meat traders. No difficulties have been experienced in carrying out this service and the stock slaughtered in the slaughterhouse has still maintained a very high standard.

In the table set out in the report relating to meat inspection the various percentages are given. During the year 13 carcasses were totally condemned. One carcass was condemned for advanced tuberculosis. The percentage of cattle affected with T.B. was 4.44% and pigs showed a percentage of 2.25%. The percentages for other diseases were Cattle 38.59% (excluding cows), Calves 4.65%, Sheep 23.31% and Pigs 15.49%. The total weight of meat condemned during the year was 2 tons 8 cwt. 20 lbs.

### FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD HYGIENE

During the year routine inspections were made. There are 142 such premises in the district, 108 of which were inspected. In 12 cases action was necessary. Much improvement is evident in many of the retail food shops with few exceptions. Improvements and repairs have been carried out, but it is still very necessary to inspect such premises. One finds with changes of staff conditions sometimes deteriorate, which makes it necessary for some supervision.

I would like to express my thanks to the trade for their co-operation.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

#### MILK AND OTHER FOODS

The following chemical and bacteriological samples were taken by the Salop County Council Sampling Officers during the year 1958:

			<i>Milk</i>	<i>Other Foods</i>
Obtained	..	..	.. 27	12
Genuine	..	..	.. 26	12
Not Genuine	..	..	.. 1	—

The non genuine sample of milk was slightly deficient in fat, but the follow-up sample from this source proved genuine.

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1956

Samples of grades of milk supplied by all the various retailers selling milk in the district were purchased at regular intervals during the year, all results being satisfactory. Number of samples taken in the various grades is shown below:

<i>Past.</i>	<i>T.T. Past.</i>	<i>T.T. C.I. Past.</i>	<i>Ster.</i>	<i>T.T.F.B.</i>
10	11	8	7	2

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949—53

5 samples of Pasteurised Milk, 15 samples of T.T. Pasteurised, 4 samples of Channel Islands T.T. Pasteurised and 1 sample of Channel Islands Pasteurised were obtained from the Pasteurising Establishments in the district. All samples proved to be satisfactory.

#### SCHOOL MILK SAMPLING

4 samples of Pasteurised Milk from the school milk supplies within the district were taken and all proved to be satisfactory.

#### SAMPLING OF MILK SUPPLIES TO COUNTY WELFARE HOMES

4 samples of Pasteurised milk were obtained from the supply to the home situated in the district. All samples proved to be satisfactory.

#### PUBLIC HOUSES

There are 35 licensed premises in the district and they are inspected from time to time. Many improvements have been noted in the past year. In many cases fans have been installed for the removal of tobacco smoke and automatic deodorizers have been fitted.

There are still many complaints about the lack of seating accommodation in some of the older establishments in the town, one still has to stand at the bar to have refreshment in many cases. My objection to a crowded bar is the smoking and coughing which takes place far too close to the dispensing units. It is time some consideration was given to this nuisance. The public, today, are much more conscious of such conditions, one only has to think of the publicity to such matters on television.

#### ICE-CREAM

Premises registered in the district consist of 1 manufacturer and 27 premises for storage and sale. Routine inspections have been carried out during the year, and the sampling of ice-cream has been carried out from time to time. All samples proved satisfactory.

#### FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were reported during the year.

#### DISINFESTATION AND VERMIN CONTROL

During the year 17 premises were treated; this includes 7 council undertakings. The main sewers were treated twice during the year.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Section 47

Two visits were made during the year under the above Act, but no action was necessary.

#### FACTORIES

Routine inspections are carried out during the year and 118 inspections were made. Twelve defects were found and were remedied by verbal notice.

## WATER SUPPLY

The lack of water pressure in some parts of the district still continues. The quality of the water is highly satisfactory. There is still no progress being made regarding the erection of a water tower.

## REFUSE COLLECTION

Refuse collection is carried out weekly and disposal is by controlled tipping. Controlled tipping is becoming more difficult each year. Modern fireplaces produce very little ashes, all one gets is a little dust, and with the great amount of paper and cartons that are collected, I think some consideration will have to be given to incineration or else more mechanised equipment on the tip face, so that soil can be excavated for tip dressing. Too many fires occur on the tips today, this creates quite a nuisance with smoke and smells.

## MORTUARY

Market Drayton, in conjunction with the Rural District Council have provided an up to date mortuary. A chapel at the local cemetery being converted at a cost of £1,500. This fulfills a great need in the district and is greatly appreciated.

The facilities provided are: storage accommodation with refrigeration—viewing space with waiting room for relatives:—post mortem room which is heated for winter use, with ample supply of hot and cold water and a post mortem table of suitable type and size.

It is hoped to encourage its general use by the local undertakers for laying in periods as it is a difficult problem in small houses.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are five public conveniences in the town, all are well maintained in a good condition. Two modern conveniences have been erected during the year at the Towers Lawn Car Park. Hot and cold water has been provided in each case with other up-to-date facilities.

## SWIMMING BATHS

This again proved a great attraction both to residents and visitors alike. The attendances during the 1958 season are set out below:

					£	s.	d.
<i>Daily Admission:</i>	Adults—Weekdays	..	3,364	at 1/6d.	252	6	0
	Adults—Sundays	..	2,855	at 2/- ..	285	10	0
	Children	..	13,445	at 6d. ..	336	2	6
	Spectators	..	9,271	at 9d. ..	347	13	3
	Revenue from Deck Chairs	..	..	..	14	4	0
<i>Season Tickets:</i>	Adults	..	94	at 15/- ..	70	10	0
	Children	..	648	at 5/- ..	162	0	0
	Spectators	..	89	at 3/6d. ..	15	11	6
					£1,483	17	3

## MEAT INSPECTION

No. of slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	1
No. of knackery yards	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of persons licensed to slaughter cattle	..	..	..	..	..	1
No. of persons licensed to slaughter horses	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of persons licensed to slaughter pigs and sheep	..	..	..	..	..	1



### Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known) .. .. .	495	—	43	1686	1065	—
No. inspected .. .. .	495	—	43	1686	1065	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned .. .. .	—	—	2	6	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	191	—	—	387	161	—
Percentage of no. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci .. .. .	38.59 %	—	4.65 %	23.31 %	15.49 %	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	21	—	—	—	24	—
Percentage of no. inspected affected to T.B. ..	4.44 %	—	—	—	2.25 %	—
<i>Cysticerosis:</i>						
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—

# NEWPORT (Salop) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958

*Chairman:* MR. S. H. TRUMPER

*Committee:*

MRS. I. E. STEPHENS	REV. W. CONNELLY (appointed May, 1958)
MRS. S. A. SANDIFORD	MR. D. J. GREEN (appointed May, 1958)
MR. J. S. MURPHY	MR. J. MAXWELL LAING (appointed May, 1958)
MR. J. M. TREVOR	MR. W. E. TOMLIN (appointed May, 1958)
MR. E. J. DURNALL	MR. C. WILBRAHAM (appointed May, 1958)
MR. B. W. AGATES	

MR. L. C. I. WATSON (resigned May, 1958)  
MR. W. H. EDWARDS (resigned May, 1958)  
MR. J. P. THOMAS (resigned May, 1958)  
MR. O. B. HOGDEN (resigned May, 1958)

Mr. Lassman, Public Health Inspector, reports:

### WATER SUPPLY

The Council's area of supply comprises the Urban District of Newport and parts of the Parishes of Church Aston, Chetwynd Aston and Longford in the Rural District of Wellington. The Council obtains the whole of their supplies (with the exception of a bulk supply in emergency from Stafford Rural District Council) from the Badderley Pumping Station, comprising a shallow well and a borehole into the Bunter Sandstone. The average daily consumption during the year was approximately 235,000 gallons.

The year commenced with a restriction of the water supply which terminated on the 14th January when the installation of a new submersible pump was completed. A stand-by unit has been provided. The output of the new pump has averaged over 24,000 gallons per hour—approximately 20% more than the old installation.

Periodical samples have been taken for examination and reports have been satisfactory. The supply is chlorinated.

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year work proceeded on the new sewerage scheme. The new foul sewer in Audley Road, part of Tan Bank and Water Lane was completed and much of the new surface water sewer had been completed. The scheme provides for a new surface water sewer from Audley Avenue to the Recreation Ground.

A further scheme is being prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers Messrs. A. H. S. Waters & Partners of Birmingham, viz. the construction of a new disposal works and foul sewer from the Canal Bridge to the Works.

Also during the year the Council agreed to make a 50% contribution towards the cost of providing water closets at 4, 5, 6 and 7, Green Lane, Newport.

### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The weekly collection of refuse has continued satisfactory. Routine rodent control was carried out at the tip.

## **SALVAGE**

The collection of waste paper and cardboard from business premises only was continued during the year. 10 tons 15 cwt. were sold.

Only a limited amount of scrap iron was removed from the tip—revenue was received from The Midland Area Joint Scrap Survey Committee towards the cost of the scheme which has been discontinued.

## **PUBLIC CONVENIENCES**

There are two public conveniences in Newport—at Middle Row and Stafford Street. As in previous years certain repairs and maintenance were necessitated through damage and misuse.

## **COUNCIL HOUSES**

The number of dwellings owned by the Council is 431.

During the year the Council agreed to embark upon schemes for the provision of Grouped Dwellings for old people, in conjunction with the Salop County Council and the provision of dwellings to re-house persons displaced by slum clearance. Also it was agreed that consideration be given, as and when circumstances permit, for the provision of general need dwellings in the light of the February estimated figure of 165.

Also during the year negotiations were in progress for the purchase of land adjoining the Council's Estate at Broomfield Road and with Gregory Housing Ltd., for the submission of a housing scheme.

## **PRIVATE HOUSES**

During the year fifteen private dwellings were completed and six were in the course of erection.

The Council considered plans for the development of a site in Wellington Road, Newport. Plans of 26 houses were submitted.

No improvements grants have been made by the Council under the Housing Acts, 1949—54.

## **UNFIT HOUSES**

In accordance with the Housing Act, 1957, the Council declared four Clearance Areas which were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. Together with a house considered individually under the Housing Act, the number of dwellings considered unfit etc. by the Council during the year totalled 20. 7 unfit dwellings were demolished during the year and 3 were in course of demolition at the end of the year.

One undertaking given under the Housing Act was withdrawn upon the completion of repairs—repairs to other dwellings have been negotiated informally.

## **RENT ACT, 1957**

Two certificates of disrepair were issued during the year.

## **MOVEABLE DWELLINGS**

Seventeen licences were issued during the year. During inspections of the dwellings conditions have been found to be satisfactory.

## **MILK**

The following table gives particulars of the registrations and licences granted by the Council:

Number of distributors of milk with dairies in the Newport Urban District .. .. .	2
Number of distributors of milk having dairies outside the Newport Urban District .. .. .	2
Number of licences to sell (a) Tuberculin tested milk .. .. .	4
(b) Pasteurised milk .. .. .	4
(c) Sterilised milk .. .. .	1



During the year the County Council reported that 5 samples of milk taken in Newport did not conform to the standards laid down by Milk Regulations. In addition to the samples taken by the County Council 4 were submitted by the Newport Council.

#### ICE-CREAM

There are 24 premises registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream. Of the 19 samples taken, 18 were provisional grade-one and 1 was provisional grade two.

#### FOOD PREMISES

As in previous years the important work of inspecting food premises received little attention due to the lack of time available. During visits, contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, were noted and informal negotiations commenced for remedial action.

Two informal notices were served on persons noted to be smoking, contrary to the provision of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTIONS

No. of slaughter houses .. .. .	3
No. of knackers' yards .. .. .	—
No. of persons licensed to slaughter cattle, sheep and pigs ..	6
No. of persons licensed to slaughter horses .. .. .	—

#### Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. inspected .. .. .	98	—	1	705	1001	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	—	—	1	—	9	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	10	—	—	190	67	—
Percentage of no. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci .. .. .	9.8	—	100	27	7.6	—
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	5	—	—	—	37	—
Percentage of no. inspected affected with T.B. ..	5	—	—	—	3.9	—
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>						
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—

The increase in the number of sheep with parts condemned was mainly due to the number of lungs affected with strongyli.

### **COMMON LODGING HOUSE**

There is one common lodging house in the district.

### **PET SHOPS**

One licence has been issued for the keeping of a pet shop under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

### **DISINFESTATION AND VERMIN CONTROL**

The system operated by the North East Salop Joint Pests Control Committee continued effectively during the year, when 221 hours were spent by the Rodent Operatives at business premises, dwellings and Council undertakings in the district. This included the routine treatments of sewers which were completed on two occasions.

3 cases of infestations by ants received attention.

### **MORTUARY**

The Council maintains a mortuary which serves Newport and Parts of Wellington Rural District.

# OAKENGATES URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958

*Chairman:* J. N. Worrall

### *Committee*

MR. H. R. BRADSHAW  
MR. E. A. C. BEST  
MR. R. CORBETT  
MR. W. N. CORFIELD  
MR. W. E. DAWES  
MR. G. H. W. DURRANT

MR. W. V. FOX  
MR. H. R. GIBBONS  
MR. L. NOCK, J.P.  
MR. D. OWEN  
MR. A. PERKINS, J.P.  
MR. E. SMART, J.P.  
MR. A. E. WORRALL

Mr. Johnstone, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports:

### SALVAGE

Collection of salvage continues by trailers towed behind the refuse vehicles. An increase in the amount of paper collected was noted but the sale price per ton dropped, resulting in the staff working harder to maintain the same value.

The advantage in collecting waste paper is that the material would in any case be dealt with at the tip with fire hazards which is both troublesome and costly to control.

Prices of tins also dropped, yet it was considered in the Council's interest to extract them at the tip face thus conserving space. It is interesting to note by the quantity of empty tins the tendency for food firms to market their products with the minimum of subsequent preparation in view.

The following table gives particulars of salvage collected and sold during the calendar year, 1958.

				<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	..	..	..	147	9	3	970	2	1
Cardboard	..	..	..	6	13	0	46	11	0
Rags	..	..	..		14	1	10	10	0
Tins	..	..	..	26	2	2	89	0	7
				180	19	2	1,116	3	8

### REFUSE COLLECTION

By the re-organisation of the refuse collection it was possible to give an efficient service and cope with a steady increase of new building. Bins are taken from the house and returned empty. In some areas there is a variation of this practice, yet it is considered that a complete service should be given by our workmen dealing entirely with the operation.

The service has been carried out with few complaints, which is an indication of the efficiency of the service and continued improvement of the haphazard methods formerly employed.

It has been possible to recruit a more suitable type of man for the job. Generally speaking the standard of employee is good, compared with the men some time ago, when it was thought that if a man could no longer obtain employment in industry, refuse collecting was the only work he was capable of.

### TIP

Controlled tipping has been maintained as the means of disposal on land near the White Horse Inn at Wrockwardine Wood. Already in the vicinity the local football team uses ground which was reclaimed by controlled tipping and it is a matter of satisfaction to see improvements of this nature in the area. It is hoped that the existing ground of some fifteen acres will prove equally useful to the community on conclusion of our work.



Collection figures for the year are given under :

Dustbins emptied	..	..	..	..	..	..	181,723
Ashpits emptied	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of pail closets emptied	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,159
No. of privies emptied	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
Total No. of loads	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,874

## RODENT CONTROL

This very important phase of the department's work continues with satisfaction to residents and ourselves. It may appear abstract and, perhaps, unspectacular as most public health work does, but it is equal in importance to the many other activities carried out by the Authority.

The following table gives information of the work carried out :

					TYPE OF PROPERTY			
					<i>Local</i>	<i>Dwelling</i>	<i>Agric-</i>	<i>All other</i>
					<i>Authority</i>	<i>houses</i>	<i>ultural</i>	<i>including</i>
								<i>business</i>
								<i>and</i>
								<i>industrial</i>
								<i>Total</i>
Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during								
1958 as a result of (a) notification or (b) otherwise					..	..	(a)—	100
							(b) 4	74
								7
								59
								58
								166
								136
Number of properties (above) found to be infested by rats—								
Major					..	..	2	8
Minor					..	..	1	88
Number of properties found to be seriously infested by mice					..	—	4	—
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority					..	1	100	—
								18
								22
								59
								160

In addition one treatment of the sewerage system was undertaken as a routine.

## VERMINOUS PERSONS AND CLOTHING

There is no provision for the disinfection of persons or effects.

## HOUSING

Steady attention to the housing conditions of the inhabitants has been maintained and progress made in raising housing standards, by demolition of dwellings which can not by repair be brought up to standard.

During the year consolidation of the position was aimed at by the rehousing of 82 families involving 266 people living in condemned property, which was demolished on vacation.

In addition 3 families, involving 12 persons were rehoused from other areas. It is often a complicated operation to demolish property after vacation, contractors taking on the work are governed by the prevailing demand for rubble.

Few of the derelict houses partly demolished were left in the area at the close of the year. The potential dangers in derelict properties are well known and attention is directed to keep them to the minimum.

## CLEARANCE AREAS

Two clearance areas of 15 houses involving 41 people were represented during the year. The first clearance area has been confirmed without modification after a local public enquiry, whilst the latter, which the Council proposed compulsorily purchasing, awaits decision. A scheme is proposed to build and re-house the tenants on the site of the existing dwellings.

## INDIVIDUAL HOUSES

During the year representations concerning 42 dwellings were made and demolition orders served, whilst a closing order was made in respect of one property.

The following table indicates the unfit dwellings where action has been taken and the position at the close of the year.

## CLEARANCE AREAS

<i>Area</i>	<i>Date of Representation</i>	<i>Number of Dwellings</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Priors Lee Square .. .. .	17/3/54	13	Demolished
Church Street, St. Georges .. .. .	19/5/54	6	Demolished
Church Street, Oakengates .. .. .	20/4/55	50	Redevelopment in progress
Church Street, St. Georges (No. 1) .. .. .	20/7/55	2	Demolished
New Street, Oakengates .. .. .	20/7/55	6	Demolished
Leonard Street, Oakengates .. .. .	9/11/55	4	Demolished
New Road, Wrockwardine Wood .. .. .	9/11/55	2	Demolished
George Street, St. Georges .. .. .	4/1/56	4	2-awaiting rehousing
Fenns Fold, St. Georges .. .. .	3/3/56	9	1-awaiting rehousing
West Street, St. Georges .. .. .	11/6/56	12	Demolished
School Row, Snedshill .. .. .	11/6/56	12	Demolished
Trench Road, Trench No. 1 .. .. .	18/9/57	5	Awaiting demolition
Trench Road, Trench No. 2 .. .. .	20/11/57	6	3-awaiting rehousing
Lincoln Road, Wrockwardine Wood No. 1 .. .. .	4/12/57	4	Partly demolished
Lincoln Road, Wrockwardine Wood No. 2 .. .. .	4/12/57	6	Partly demolished
Trench Pool Bank, Trench .. .. .	5/3/58	8	7-awaiting rehousing
Trench Road, Trench (C.P.O.) .. .. .	25/6/58	7	Area submitted
Holyhead Road, Oakengates .. .. .	9/11/55	6	Demolished

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### RENT ACT, 1957

Six applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair compared with 13 in 1957. One certificate was issued and undertakings accepted concerning 2 properties whilst a previous certificate was cancelled upon completion of the required work.

Considerable time is given to explaining the requirement of the Act to members of the public who call only because an increase in rent has already taken effect.

The number of forms and method of completion appears to confuse applicants with the result that the object for which the Act was designed is not attained.

### CARAVANS

Three site licences permitting 18 caravans are in operation, together with 24 individual licences. Successful work has been carried out to secure satisfactory water supply, lavatory accommodation, drainage and refuse facilities. The department co-operated with the County Fire Service in drawing attention to the hazards of fire. A reasonable standard of hygiene is required before the granting of a licence.

### FOOD PREMISES

Considerable time and effort is expended on the attainment of an acceptable standard of hygiene in all food premises. Reconstruction of shops has been undertaken in several instances. It is interesting to note that on the conclusion of work of this nature, it appears that there is an increased patronage. Unquestionably the shopping public are becoming more hygiene minded and are demanding a higher standard of service.

### DISPOSAL OF FOOD

Rejected food is destroyed under the supervision of your officers in the department.

### PUBLIC HOUSES

As the result of action by your officers, several improvements have been carried out in licensed premises, whilst routine visits are carried out. Helpful co-operation on the part of owners and managers is met with and much appreciated.

## FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

## MILK

Particular attention is directed to the sampling of milk, Bacteriologically and Biologically, a high standard has been maintained.

## ADMINISTRATION

The Department works as a team and the relationship with the outside staff is cordially pleasant. Without this spirit it would not be possible to accomplish the amount of work which has to be undertaken. Our thanks are due to the Medical Officer, Dr. Stewart for his unfailing courtesy and cordiality.

## MEAT INSPECTION

No. of slaughterhouses .. .. .	3
No. of knackery yards .. .. .	1
No. of persons licensed to slaughter cattle .. .. .	9
No. of persons licensed to slaughter horses .. .. .	3
No. of persons licensed to slaughter pigs and sheep .. .. .	9

### Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known) .. .. .	107	—	—	857	494	—
No. inspected .. .. .	107	—	—	857	494	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	6	—	—	3	23	—
Percentage of no. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci .. .. .	5.607	—	—	.350	4.655	—
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	9	—	—	—	10	—
Percentage of no. inspected affected with T.B. ..	8.411	—	—	—	2.024	—
<i>Cysticerosis:</i>						
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—



# WELLINGTON (Salop) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958

*Chairman:* P. H. BOTT

*Committee:*

MR. T. H. EDWARDS, J.P.	MR. G. C. MURPHY, T.D., J.P., A.C.A.
MR. S. C. DAVIES	MR. R. G. MURPHY, C.C.
MR. G. T. EVANS, F.R.G.S.	MR. S. C. PARKER, F.C.A., F.T.I.I.
MR. A. R. HARTLAND	MR. G. K. G. PARRISH
MR. H. HERDMAN	MR. MRS. A. PERRY
MR. W. J. LAUD	MR. H. C. READE, M.B.E.
MRS. A. M. JONES	MR. H. W. REESE

Mr. Addison, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports :

### PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Health is a fascinating subject. It affects us all, and needs the co-operation of all, but not enough is known about it. People do not know what we do in the Public Health Department.

Therefore, although addressed to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, this report is intended for wider circulation and I should like a copy to be delivered to every house in the district. I hope the members of the Public Health Committee will bear with me if I write about things with which they are already familiar.

### CLEAN FOOD AND THE CUSTOMER

One of our first duties is concerned with food hygiene, the hygienic handling of food at all stages. One of the things that we have been trying to get done for some time is the covering of food on display so that customers are not able to touch or cough over it. We have also been trying to get shop assistants to use forks or tongs with cooked meats and cakes. I think we can say that, on the whole, food in shops is now kept covered, but shop assistants still use their fingers too much. If more customers made it clear that they did not want their food to be handled it would be a great help.

### COMPLAINTS

It is always a help when people will come in and tell us about things which they know are wrong—that is if they don't feel like making a complaint themselves in the shop. All complaints are investigated, without mentioning names, if that is the wish of the person making the complaint.

### UNSOUND FOOD

People very often bring in food which they have bought but don't like the look of ; for example, butter which has gone rancid; stale foods of various kinds; foods affected by mould; dried fruit containing grubs; and foods which are said to have some unnatural taste or smell.

When we investigate we sometimes find that the fault lies with the retailer, sometimes with the manufacturer, and sometimes it is difficult to know where the fault lies but, in all cases, a full investigation is made with the object of preventing a recurrence.

## **UNHYGIENIC HABITS**

In the case of unhygienic practices, such as thumb licking, nothing but good comes from our enquiries into these complaints. The complaint is not always welcomed by the offender, but it is always welcomed by the management.

## **PROSECUTION**

We have never yet had to make a prosecution, but we should not hesitate to ask the Council to take steps to do so if the circumstances warranted it.

## **LECTURES**

The interest in public health shown in the food trade is illustrated by the fact that no less than 140 people connected with the trade attended at least one lecture of the two courses of lectures on food hygiene which were given during 1958.

## **SCHOOLS**

During the past eight years lectures have been given at schools to hundreds of senior boys and girls. Many of them are now employed in the food trade. These new entrants know that a job in the food trade carries with it responsibilities and they are consequently co-operative and willing to try to achieve higher standards. They are helping to bring about an improvement in the attitude of the trade to food hygiene.

## **THE LAW ON FOOD HYGIENE**

You may be interested to know that the Regulations about food hygiene apply to the County School Meals Services and to the kitchens of private schools and clubs, as well as to the more obvious food shops and cafes. You may think that that is as it should be, and you are right, but some of these places have been outside the law until recently. They now receive at least one visit in the year for the annual reports to be made to the Public Health Committee.

## **MEAT INSPECTION**

Much of our time is spent at the various slaughterhouses. As you know, all the meat that is slaughtered in the town is inspected as to its fitness for food by a Public Health Inspector who is a qualified Meat Inspector.

## **TUBERCULOSIS**

As you can imagine, meat inspection is sometimes a very exacting task. Tuberculosis is the main reason for the rejection of meat. I am particularly pleased to note that the percentage of tuberculosis in pigs, which has been falling steadily for many years, has in 1958 reached its lowest figure of 1.67%. This is, of course, connected with progress in tuberculosis eradication in dairy cattle. Pigs pick up this infection from cattle very easily.

## **SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND CONDEMNED MEAT**

The slaughterhouses themselves are due for improvement when the long awaited new standards for slaughterhouses come into force, probably during 1959. All the meat condemned at the slaughterhouses is dyed green and removed, along with the slaughterhouse refuse, to a processing plant in another district.

## **SAMPLING**

Another of our duties is the collection of samples for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory at Shrewsbury. We have recently started to take samples of pork sausages to help the laboratory in their research into some of the problems of salmonella food poisoning, but normally our samples are of water, milk and ice cream.



Each of these foods has, in the past, been the means of widespread outbreaks of disease. Nowadays all foods which fall short of the bacteriological standard are closely investigated until the source of contamination has been traced and eliminated. The samples which have always been most likely to fall below standard are of ice cream which is sold unwrapped, and milk which has not been pasteurised.

## **WATER SUPPLIES**

The accepted method of ensuring that a water supply is free from infection is to add chlorine at its source. Our arrangement with the Water Board is that the proportion should be between 0.1 and 0.2 parts per million as the water leaves the covered supply reservoir at the foot of the Wrekin. Most of the water comes from boreholes at Woodfield whence it is pumped up to the storage reservoir and mixed with the water from the Wrekin. These waters are of different qualities and they absorb different amounts of chlorine. One can imagine how difficult it is to maintain the small proportion of chlorine when the proportion of the two waters has to be changed quickly. By constant care the difficulties have been overcome and the safety margin is maintained.

## **SWIMMING BATHS**

It is always a surprise to me to find that some people are still under the impression that swimming bath water is kept fresh by emptying away the used water and filling up with clean water every week. They are usually shocked to learn that the water is changed about once in every twelve months. Again, chlorine is the line of defence; much more of it this time, of course. We also take samples of the swimming bath water, not only from the Public Baths, but also from the two private school baths in the district. Here again, great care is taken to ensure that the water is safe.

## **HIGH STREET DEMOLITION**

Certain aspects of housing occupy a good deal of our time. The derelict appearance of High Street is, at the time of writing, causing concern. Demolition is delayed because all the families have not yet been rehoused. Owing to restrictions on building, a mere 24 families were re-housed from unfit houses during 1958. This figure represents 40% of the total number of council house lettings during that year. 1959 will probably be a little better and some of High Street will be cleared.

## **BUILDING PROGRAMME**

Apart from an occasional Closing Order, very few houses have been condemned since the High Street C.P.O. Enquiry in 1957. Building is, however, speeding up again. During 1958, 48 dwellings at Hollies Road have been completed; Parville House has been converted into 16 bed-sitting rooms; building commenced at the 18 flats at Plough Road and the 27 flats and 1 bungalow at King Street; and plans were prepared for the 66 flats at Union Road, and for the first stage of the re-building of High Street, all of which should be commenced during 1959.

## **CLEARANCE PROGRAMME**

It should, in these circumstances, be possible to bring forward further clearance schemes in 1960.

There are almost 200 houses in the town which are scheduled to be considered for clearance before 1966. It will be some consolation to the occupants of these houses to know that if the Council manages to develop Dothill very rapidly the chances are that most of them will have been dealt with before 1966. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Housing Committee takes great care that applicants with other housing needs get their fair share of the houses that become available.

## **POINTS SCHEME**

At least one visit must be made to the home of each housing applicant before the application is considered by the Housing Committee. On our report the Housing Officer can assess the points and report to the Committee those applications which have the most points. These visits and enquiries must be made sympathetically and carefully to ensure that accurate information is supplied to the Housing Committee, which has the duty of providing houses for those who have the greatest housing need.



## **DOTHILL**

Plans, prepared by the Engineer's Department for the development of Dothill, have been approved by the Ministry. The development that is possible on that side of the town goes far beyond the present proposals, and these allow for almost 2,500 houses and flats to be built by the Council and by private enterprise; 41 acres of public open space and playing fields; a new junior and a new secondary school; a Church, Community Centre, shops, public houses, and a system of footpaths and cycle tracks which do not follow the roads. An example of one of the advantages of this latter arrangement is that children need not come into contact with traffic when going to school.

## **SMOKE AND THE LAW**

There are several places in the town where the smoke problem is being tackled. Smoke, whether it is domestic or industrial, is a nuisance and the solution of the problem takes time and is not always straight forward. For example, the Clean Air Act permits the emission of up to ten minutes of black smoke from an industrial chimney during a period of eight hours. It may be necessary, therefore, to make a continuous observation of a suspected chimney for a whole eight hours, and at the end of that time it may be found that the permitted limits have not been exceeded.

## **THE BLAME**

If smuts get on washing, and a factory chimney is in the vicinity, then that factory chimney will get the blame. Complaints have been received about factory chimneys when the wind has been blowing smoke in the opposite direction and the nuisance has been attributable solely to domestic smoke.

## **SMOKE CONTROL**

Domestic smoke always seems to be worse in new housing areas. This is probably because there is more space and the smoke can be seen more easily. but the smoke there is just as great a nuisance as it is in the more congested parts. In fact, several tenants of the Council houses have made it clear that they look forward to having a Smoke Control Area in their neighbourhood. So far the only proposal for making a smoke control area in Wellington relates to Dothill and the Cock Meadows. When these areas are completely developed there will be well over 2,000 new dwellings—that is more than half the number of houses that there are in Wellington at present. The case for smoke control is obvious.

## **HOUSE REPAIR, THE RENT ACT, HOT WATER, Etc.**

There are, nowadays, fewer complaints by tenants about the neglect of repair by landlords. This is probably owing to the fact that our worst houses have been cleared, and recently a good deal of repair work has been carried out as a result of the Rent Act. There remains, however, a large number of houses which are in need of repair and improvement. We understand that the Government intends to make it easier to obtain an improvement grant towards the cost of providing a bathroom, hot water supply, a pantry and a separate water closet. Owners should bear in mind that, apart from improving the health and comfort of the occupants, improvements of this kind lengthen the useful life of the property.

## **STATISTICS**

The full report contains the individual reports of the Public Health Inspectors of seven adjoining districts and a foreword by the Medical Officer of Health. It also contains statistics relating to the work that is carried out by the Public Health Inspector in each district. In addition there are statistics relating to the birth rates, death rates, causes of death, prevalence of infectious disease, together with other information, relating to each of the eight districts, which has a bearing on the health of the public.

## MEAT INSPECTION

No. of Slaughterhouses .. .. .	3
No. of Knackers Yards .. .. .	—
No. of persons licensed to slaughter cattle .. .. .	7
No. of persons licensed to slaughter horses .. .. .	—
No. of persons licensed to slaughter pigs and sheep .. .. .	15

### Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known) .. .. .	1068	1	12	1124	11,913	—
No. inspected .. .. .	1068	1	12	1124	11,913	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</i> whole carcases condemned .. .. .	1	—	2	5	8	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	182	1	1	12	266	—
Percentage of no. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci .. .. .	17.13	100.	25.00	1.51	2.30	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only:</i> Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	1	—	—	—	4	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	26	—	—	—	195	—
Percentage of no. inspected affected with T.B. ..	2.53	—	—	—	1.67	—
<i>Cysticerosis:</i> Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	4	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—

# DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958

*Chairman:* J. F. W. ADAMS

*Committee:*

MR. H. B. CLARE	MR. L. E. Y. DANELL
MR. F. W. COPE	MAJOR A. C. L. D. LEES
MR. F. CREWE	MR. R. O. ROBERTS
BRIG. A. G. W. HEBER-PERCY	MRS. LIVESEY (co-opted)

Mr. Wainwright, Public Health Inspector, reports:

### WATER SUPPLIES

Local authorities' responsibilities in the health of the local inhabitants has long been recognised in the various public health and water acts.

During the last 25 years, although the last war had an adverse effect on the provision of piped water supplies, the Rural Council have continued within the limits of their abilities to extend the water services in their area. During 1958, 6,430 yards of water main have been laid, linking the Marchamley Reservoir to Wollerton, thereby forming a ring main with Hodnet Reservoir. In addition to the above, 1,050 yards of 3 inch asbestos main has been laid from South Lodge, Adderley to provide a supply to The Lees and Adderley Lodge Farms, and 4 cottages. This was negotiated with the owners concerned, who contributed £150 each, towards the cost. Acknowledgement and thanks are due to owner and occupier through who's land the pipe was laid, free of wayleave. The Heywood Lane extension, Cheswardine was also completed, which consisted of 233 yards of 5 inch and 443 yards of 2 inch asbestos main to Council Houses.

The construction of the pumphouse at Calverhall has been completed during the year and the new bore and pumping plant was available for testing at the end of December.

The Ellerton water scheme is again under consideration and proposal to bore has been advertised with the approval of the Ministry.

This scheme would provide for the Parishes of Hinstock, Stoke-on-Tern and supplement supplies to Cheswardine and parts of the parish of Childs Ercall and Sutton-on-Tern.

The completion of this scheme, together with existing supplies, would make available a piped water supply to the whole of the rural area and, as far as one can see, there would be ample water available for normal development in the area.

The provision in the near future of additional reservoirs will be essential to ensure a constant supply for domestic and agricultural purposes and also an adequate supply for fire services.

The Council have given consideration to this problem and on the advice of the Consulting Engineer, the Council has approved the provision of an additional 100,000 gallon reservoir at Hodnet.

Re-grouping of water undertakings has had careful consideration, in conjunction with other Local Authorities in the County during the year and as a result of these discussions, this district has agreed to become part of the proposed enlarged East Shropshire area for the purpose of forming a Water Board.



# WATER MAINS SUMMARY—DECEMBER, 1958

			2 inch	3 inch	4 inch	5 inch	6 inch	Total in yards
Cast Iron	..	..	360	14,744	2,488	—	—	17,592
Asbestos	..	..	7,744	31,225	17,653	2,920	7,230	66,772
Galvanised	..	..	307	—	—	—	—	307
TOTALS	..	..	8,411	45,969	20,141	2,920	7,230	84,671

Total Miles = 48.1

## Consumption (Council's own supplies)

Ightfield	..	..	..	..	32,311,000
Hodnet	..	..	..	..	12,872,000
Cheswardine	..	..	..	..	14,803,000
Childs Ercall	..	..	..	..	3,726,000
					<u>63,712,000 gallons</u>

## Bulk Purchase

Woore	..	..	8,345,000	Mid & South East Cheshire Water Board
Norton-in-Hales	..	..	5,278,000	Potteries Water Board
Sutton-on-Tern	}	..	3,400,000	Air Ministry (estimated)
Stoke-on-Tern		..		
Moreton Saye	..	..	1,614,000	Market Drayton Water Company
Woodseaves	..	..	358,000	G. H. Vardon
TOTAL	..	..	<u>18,995,000</u>	<u>gallons</u>

Parish	No. of Houses in Rate Book	Domestic	Meter	Estimated population served 1958	Estimated population without piped water supply (wells, etc.) 1958
Cheswardine	260	177	31	722	363
Hodnet	497	284	35	1,230	571
Ightfield	160	187	79	682	—
Moreton Saye	190	103	9	384	291
Norton-in-Hales	168	100	11	387	101
Woore	270	202	41	917	76
Adderley	74	51	6	185	76
Childs Ercall (including 32 temporary dwellings)	191	75	4	300	370
Hinstock	228	16	—	49	726
Stoke-on-Tern	247	102	15	414	482
Sutton-on-Tern	167	46	5	165	426
	2,452	1,343	236	5,435	3,482

### PRIVATE PIPED WATER SUPPLIES (included in above)

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Population served 1958</i>	<i>Source</i>
Cheswardine (Goldstone)	.. 54	G. H. Vardon, Goldstone Hall
Hinstock (Ellerton)	.. .. 40	A. Lawrence, Ellerton Hall
Moreton Saye	.. .. 83	Market Drayton Water Company
Moreton Saye	.. .. 26	Styche Estate
Norton-in-Hayes	.. .. 117	Market Drayton Water Co.
Adderley	.. .. 20	Midland and South East Cheshire Water Board
Adderley	.. .. 11	Market Drayton Water Company
Stoke-on-Tern and Sutton	.. 440	Air Ministry, Tern Hill
Stoke-on-Tern (Eaton)	.. .. 45	J. S. Irving, Eaton Grange
Sutton-on-Tern	.. .. 111	Market Drayton Water Company
TOTAL	.. 947	

### Water Charges

1. According to rateable value at  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  in £ R.V. with a minimum of £1 10s.
2. By meter at 2/- per thousand gallons, plus meter rent at 20/- per annum.

### WATER CONNECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR, 1958

	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Farm-houses</i>	<i>Non-domestic</i>	<i>Meters Fixed</i>
Cheswardine .. .. .	7	2	1	3
Hodnet .. .. .	31	15	12	15
Ightfield .. .. .	37	6	8	7
Longford .. .. .	2	0	1	0
Woore .. .. .	4	0	1	0
Childs Ercall .. .. .	15	—	—	—
Stoke-on-Tern .. .. .	2	—	1	—
Sutton-on-Tern .. .. .	9	—	3	1
	107	23	27	26

### WATER SAMPLES—BACTERIOLOGICAL

**Cheswardine Supply** has to rely on the spring supply for the main water supply, owing to the limit of water available from the bore and chlorination is essential from the springs supply. The samples after chlorination were taken from domestic properties in the village and all 8 samples were highly satisfactory. Provision to supply Cheswardine is included in the proposed Ellerton Village scheme.

**Hodnet Supply (Hard Water).** This supply is now from new 18 inch bore and some anxiety has been caused through evidence of surface soakage from ditch which received surface water from highway during heavy rainfall. The ditch has now been piped and later samples have been satisfactory before chlorination.

**Ightfield Supply (Hard Water).** This supply is of high quality. One sample taken on test of two miles of water main was not entirely satisfactory. Later sample was highly satisfactory.

**Childs Ercall Supply.** This supply is usually of high standard but one sample was not satisfactory and one not entirely satisfactory. This has been unaccounted for as later samples were highly satisfactory both before and after chlorination.

The bacteriological standard for domestic water is, of necessity very high. "Highly Satisfactory" is the quality required at the tap on the consumers premises. To achieve this standard the supply must be free from Coliform Bacilli and Faecal Coli. Repairs to mains, hydrants and any interference with pumping or storage may render this high standard difficult to maintain, hence the necessity for care and efficient supervision of distribution and storage of public water supplies coupled with efficient chlorination.

**Private Supplies.** 17 private samples were taken from 12 premises—4 were satisfactory and 13 unsatisfactory.

It will be appreciated that in the case of well supply it is doubtful if a constant pure water can be maintained to comply with the high standard required for a public supply.

The installation of Berkefeld Filter on small domestic supplies will give satisfactory bacteriological results but the answer to the problem is a piped water supply.

**Hinstock Hall Supply.** Of the 7 samples taken, 5 were unsatisfactory and 2 satisfactory after chlorination.

The Council have made application to sink a bore to develop the housing site.

#### HOUSING ACT, 1949, and HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

Seventeen applications have been received and approved for improvement grants during 1958. 24 houses have been completed. This brings the total of 112 houses which have been reconditioned and modernised to comply with the Housing and Public Health Acts.

The total cost of improvements and repairs is £20,073 2s. 1d. The cost of improvements is £17,016 13s. 4d. and the actual grants paid is £7,474 equal to £311 8s. 4d. per house. The average cost of improvements per house is £709 0s. 6d. and the average total cost including repairs is £863 9s. 0d. per house.

The amount of grant paid by the Council as a percentage is 36.15 of the total cost (£20,073 2s. 1d.). This figure compares with 36.28 for 1957.

Whilst it can be said that steady progress has been made under this heading, more could be done. There is still opportunity for owners to take advantage of the provision of the Act to bring the agricultural cottages up to a good standard of housing. The provision of a piped water supply, hot water system with bath and water carriage system is essential for the well-being of a family. The creditable example of the progressive agricultural landowners and estates should do much to encourage other owners to take more interest in the provisions of this important housing act.

Total number of houses in district ..	..	..	..	2,452
Class I. Fit for habitation ..	..	..	..	677
Class II. Requiring minor repair ..	..	..	..	954
Class III. Requiring reconditioning ..	..	..	..	698
Class IV. Requiring demolition ..	..	..	..	123
				<hr/> 2,452

(These figures exclude service houses at Buntingsdale and Tern Hill).



The following is a summary of housing conditions up to the end of 1958 in relation to houses of £20 R.V. (old valuation list) in various parishes.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>	<i>Estimated No. of houses to be replaced December, 1958</i>
Adderley .. .. .	19	23	15	—	—
Norton-in-Hales .. .. .	44	59	21	8	6
Woore .. .. .	90	78	56	9	4
Sutton-on-Tern .. .. .	28	50	54	10	6
Cheswardine .. .. .	73	98	46	18	11
Hinstock .. .. .	30	65	90	21	19
Childs Ercall .. .. .	38	47	33	12	9
Stoke-on-Tern .. .. .	67	65	77	12	8
Hodnet .. .. .	113	149	167	25	20
Ightfield .. .. .	39	61	45	1	1
Moreton Saye .. .. .	26	59	78	7	1
	567	754	682	123	85

Total number of houses Classified = 2,126

**Housing Sites completed during the year.** 14 houses at St. Michael's Way, Childs Ercall.

**Housing Register.** Applications on housing list at end of year = Total 71.

**Future Development.** *Marchamley Site.* 8 houses in the course of erection and sewage disposal plant to deal also with 8 existing Council houses.

*Hinstock Hall Site.* Proposals submitted to build 6 bungalows and 14 houses on this site have been submitted to the Ministry.

**Temporary Housing—Manor Fields, Childs Ercall.** 18 of these have been demolished and 14 tenants have been rehoused in permanent houses erected on this site. 32 temporary dwellings remain on this site. Two dwellings were converted into one unit to house a large family.

**External Painting.** 47 Council houses have been painted externally during the year.

**Cooking Grate replacement.** 10 obsolete grates have been replaced during the year. All the pre-war council houses now have modern type cooking grates.

**General Repairs and Maintenance.** This work is carried out by the Council's own staff. During the year 8 houses have been converted to water carriage systems.

## SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The ten sewage disposal works under the Council's control deal with 430 houses in the various parishes. The Hodnet disposal works is now working at full capacity and any large future housing development will require further extension to these works. The Cheswardine—Soudley sewerage scheme is in progress and when completed will deal with Cheswardine Village and Soudley. The existing Cheswardine disposal works will deal with storm overflow. The road surface water has been, to a large extent, taken out of the sewage system, but the foul sewer will still receive the roof water. The estimated cost of this scheme is £20,000.

**Woore.** Plans have been prepared and submitted to the Ministry for a sewerage scheme for this village to include Pipe Gate. This scheme would deal with approximately 177 houses with an estimated population of 569. Estimated cost in 1953, £39,700.

The parish of Woore has had a piped water supply since 1935, and the increased demand for a water carriage system to deal adequately with the domestic sewage is considered essential for the well-being of the district.

## REFUSE COLLECTION

There has been increased demand for this service which has been extended to include Kenstone and Ellerton area. No difficulty has been experienced during the year and credit must be given to the Council's collectors for the efficient working of the scheme. Driver and three loaders are employed and the district is served in approximately 16 days. The 7 tips are kept in satisfactory condition.

2,260 dust bins are in circulation. These are owned by the Council and 5/- per year is charged for use.

## PRIVATE HOUSES

18 new houses have been built during 1958.

## HOUSES DEMOLISHED

4 houses have been demolished during the year.

## SLUM CLEARANCE

9 concrete roof dwellings have been demolished together with 9 temporary dwellings at Manorfields.

## OVERCROWDING

2 cases remedied during the year. 1 case recorded in the district at end of year.

## MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

No action was necessary during the year. One case was reported, but the Ministry's Veterinary Inspectors were able to deal with the offending cows.

## ICE CREAM

Twenty-four premises are licensed for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream. All samples (10) were of Grade 1.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955. FOOD REGULATIONS, 1955

The general standard of food premises in the district is good.

The work under these Acts has been mostly confined to School Canteens, and the following improvements have been carried out.

### *School*

Adderley .. ..	..	..	New kitchen constructed.
Norton-in-Hales ..	..	..	New dry food store and general store. Hot and cold water system.
Woore .. ..	..	..	Vegetable preparation room.
Cheswardine .. ..	..	..	New layout in Canteen.
Hinstock .. ..	..	..	New kitchen and hot water system.
Childs Ercall .. ..	..	..	New serving room, washing facilities, piped water supply, connection to sewer.
Stoke-on-Tern .. ..	..	..	Re-arrangement of kitchen.

Resort to legal action under the Food and Drugs Act was not necessary.

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES

No. of licensed slaughterhouses in district	..	..	..	3
No. of persons licensed to slaughter cattle	..	..	..	15
No. of licensed knackers yards	..	..	..	1
No. of persons licensed to slaughter horses	..	..	..	3

## MEAT INSPECTION

### Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known) .. .. .	304	0	8	878	284	0
No. inspected .. .. .	304	0	8	878	284	0
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	12	—	—	31	4	—
Percentage of no. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci .. .. .	3.94%	—	—	3.4%	1.4%	—
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcase condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	12	—	—	—	6	—
Percentage of no. inspected affected with T.B.	3.94%	—	—	—	2.1%	—
<i>Cysticerosis:</i>						
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—

## VERMIN CONTROL

**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.** Major infestations have increased during the year, no doubt due to the wet summer and later harvest. After harvest several tips were found heavily infested and in one case treatment was necessary for a period of 17 days. All tips are inspected every month, and in all cases the infestation was sudden, but the convenience of treatment at the tips was appreciated. The improvement in the condition of farm buildings and premises now necessitates the rats to find other habitation, such as hedgerows and tips. Where sugar beet is cultivated, it can be expected that these areas will carry a rat population.

The co-operation of the farmers and general public during the year was a great help and all complaints were dealt with promptly.



	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Business Premises</i>	<i>Agricultural Premises</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of properties inspected .. .. .	197	4	55	256

#### TREATMENT — RATS

	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Self</i>	<i>Private Contractor</i>	<i>Total</i>
Domestic .. .. .	55	17	—	72
Business Premises .. .. .	—	1	—	1
Agricultural Premises .. .. .	11	25	11	47
TOTAL .. .. .	66	43	11	120

#### TREATMENT — MICE

	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Self</i>	<i>Total</i>
Domestic .. .. .	6	1	7
Agricultural Premises .. .. .	—	1	1
TOTAL .. .. .	6	2	8

### MORTUARY

The provision of this dignified service is a step forward in public health sanitation. This has been made possible by the co-operation of Market Drayton Urban and Drayton Rural District Councils, and the facilities provided should be adequate for the joint district.

### SANITARY MATTERS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR

This survey includes the connection to the Council's water main of 130 domestic dwellings which previously had to rely on shallow wells. Twenty-four houses have been reconditioned and dealt with under the 1949 Housing Act. 9 houses have been connected to the Council's sewers. The refuse collection service has given satisfaction and only complaints of a minor nature were received.

Rodent control has developed into an essential public health service, greatly appreciated. The County Education Authority has improved the hygienic conditions for the service of meals in the various village schools.

In concluding this, my 29th Annual Report, I wish to express my appreciation of the encouragement and help given by the Chairman and Members of the Council and also to the Clerk and his Staff, also Dr. Stewart for his guidance and valued advice during the year.

I must also express my appreciation of the help and co-operation of my Staff.

# SHIFNAL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958

*Chairman* MR. T. MORRIS

*Committee*

MR. T. W. BROWN  
MR. G. F. PERRENS  
MR. J. A. JONES  
MR. F. T. BILLINGSLEY  
MR. R. W. TURNOCK

MR. A. DAVIES  
MR. F. J. YATES  
MR. B. J. WARD  
MR. A. N. PERRY  
MR. J. W. O. DYAS  
MR. H. W. CHATHAM

Mr. Riley, Public Health Inspector, reports:

The steady and consistent growth of the volume of work undertaken in this department has meant that voluntary overtime has been worked on several occasions in spite of the more adequate staffing position.

In assessing the work carried out by a combined department it should always be remembered that many duties are performed which, whilst not within the immediate purview of the Medical Officer of Health, are nevertheless essential to the public health and are in fact carried out by virtue of public health legislation. In particular I refer to building inspection work. With the passage of time since the last war this aspect of the department's responsibilities has merited and received more attention.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

**Refuse Collection and Disposal.** The revised working schedules for the Shifnal and Albrighton areas which were implemented towards the close of 1957 resulted in an almost complete absence of complaints during 1958. Notwithstanding the growth of population in these two urbanised areas a much improved service has been given throughout the year without increasing the number of men or vehicles.

This detailed survey will be extended to the rural parishes, it is hoped, in 1959. The absence of drivers through sickness has prevented the work being done hitherto.

The high sickness rate which was felt in the latter part of 1957 persisted in 1958 with the result that the time lost through sickness and holidays amounted to the services of one man for over a year. In fact, only in the months of June, July and October were all men at work through the whole month. At the time of writing the Council has agreed to increase the establishment of the sewerage and scavenging services by one man. Based on 1958 figures, this means that the effective establishment only has been increased.

In an endeavour to minimise the loss of time through sickness, influenza vaccine was made available through the good offices of the Medical Officer of Health and protection offered to the outdoor staff. Six men accepted this offer.

Once again casual labour was employed to offset loss of manpower through sickness in addition to the supplementing of this service at the expense of sewage works staff.

It is often felt that members of the public could help, with little effort, to improve the efficiency of this costly service. Much paper and other combustible material could be burned where suitable appliances exist. Many already do this with advantage to the service. The clearance of snow from private paths greatly facilitates the removal of bins at a time when the service is under great strain.

With regard to the disposal of refuse, the changing nature of its composition is making it more difficult to maintain the tip in a proper condition without mechanical aids. Is the employment of one man with a wheelbarrow a really adequate way to control refuse disposal? Is this sufficient to protect the public health fly borne infections, for example? The time is rapidly approaching when more effective control of disposal will have to be considered.

**Salvage.** The segregation of metal at the refuse tip and the salvage of waste paper continued throughout the year on a reduced scale.

After many months of "high pressure salesmanship" to stimulate local authorities' contribution to the salvage of scrap metal, it was interesting to note that the market virtually collapsed, prices tumbled and advice was given on the slowing down or abandonment of segregation. In the light of this experience it is well that the Council did not yield to the pressure to employ additional staff on this work and reduce the rates !!!



The following salvaged material was disposed of during the year:

Scrap metal from house refuse—17 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs. . . . .	..	£62 19s. 1d.
Waste paper and cardboard—16 tons 11 cwt. 3 qrs. . . . .	..	£105 2s. 11d.
		<hr/>
		£168 2s. 0d.

**Sewage tank emptying.** This work continued to be carried out on the Council's behalf by Dawley U.D.C. and a private contractor. My thanks are due to my colleague and his staff for the efficient and smooth working of this arrangement in the Council's area.

## WATER SUPPLY

The district continued to be well served by the two statutory undertakers, East Shropshire Water Board and Wolverhampton Corporation. As in the past, good service was also given by several of the small private supplies.

The Coalport private supply was found to be unsatisfying in quality and was taken out of use for properties in the area. Arrangements were made for a supply to be afforded to the various properties from the Board's main. The owner installed a chlorination plant and retained an improved and satisfactory supply for his own use.

The extension of main in the Donnington parish was completed early in the year. This enabled three improvement schemes to go forward with a fourth scheme in preparation. In addition, two new agricultural dwellings were erected in the area served by this extension.

The number of houses served by private wells, shown elsewhere, is thought to be excessive and it is hoped to take steps to revise this figure before the next annual review.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

In this important branch the year has been one of activity and reorganisation.

With the completion of the Shifnal sewage disposal works drawing near the Council considered and adopted a scheme of reorganisation for staffing of sewage works. It was decided that the small housing plants should come under the direct control of my department and be maintained by the Council's own men.

For this purpose, W. Crutchley, the Albrighton attendant was promoted to sewage works foreman and made mobile by the provision of a motor cycle and box sidecar.

Two men and a working foreman are now responsible for the operation and maintenance of the two main works and sewage plants in the rural parishes. By the year end the small plants were showing the benefit of regular attention.

The progress made during the year in the various schemes being undertaken by the Council was as follows:—

**Shifnal.** The sewage from the town was turned through the new works on October 6th, 1958. At the end of the year the contractors were in the clearing up stage.

The problem of large quantities of infiltration water in the Shifnal sewers is one which will have to be investigated in 1959. The installation of a flow recorder, now on order, will materially assist in this work.

**Albrighton.** A tender for phase I was approved by the Ministry and accepted by the Council towards the end of the year. The contract has been signed and it is anticipated that work will start early in 1959.

This phase is relatively small in extent and involves the laying of a new outfall sewer and the construction of a storm overflow. Whilst the carrying out of this work will abate the serious nuisance at Clock Mills bridge, the completion of phase I will greatly aggravate the need for phase II which should proceed with the least possible delay. Phase II involves the enlargement of the sewage disposal works and the provision of larger diameter sewers through the High Street as far as the Crown Inn.



**Beckbury.** Flooding of the main village street with crude sewage followed heavy rain on more than one occasion. The inhabitants of this pleasant country village who have borne their troubles patiently over many long years decided that the time had arrived to approach their M.P. for help. At the end of the year permission to advertise for tenders was awaited from the Ministry. Dare it be suggested that 1959 will see some activity in Beckbury ?

**Badger.** This sewerage and sewage disposal scheme was completed and put into operation in 1958. It will now be possible to formulate schemes of improvement for some of the country cottages in this village.

**Sheriffhales.** The derequisitioning of the plant on the ex-P.O.W. Camp created a problem owing to the drainage of certain premises in the immediate vicinity to this installation. The plant is of poor construction and obviously built with a limited life in mind. The Council's consulting engineers have been asked to report upon the future of this plant.

**Trade Effluent.** During the year the Council were called upon to receive into the public sewer a quantity of trade effluent from wire cleaning plant.

The importance of safeguarding the Council's new sewage works and installations was clearly recognised and this resulted in strict conditions of consent being made for the reception of the waste under the Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937.

Apparatus was purchased for the routine checking of pH values and a careful watch was kept on the quality of the effluent.

The Council became very concerned at the inability of the firm to produce an effluent of the required quality and by the end of the year the discharge had been temporarily stopped pending further investigation by the firm into the steps to be taken to produce a waste complying with the conditions of consent.

**Public Health Act, 1936, Section 27.** Under the general heading of this section may be recorded a successful prosecution against a firm of builders operating in Albrighton. For allowing soil and debris to pass into a drain communicating with a public sewer defendants were fined £10 with £4 4s. 0d. costs. This action followed repeated warnings and difficulties experienced over a long period of time.

## **PUBLIC CONVENIENCES**

The question of the provision of a public convenience in Albrighton again received the consideration of the Council when the merits of different sites were discussed. The observations of the Parish Council were awaited at the end of the year.

In Shifnal the facilities were improved by the installation of an electric incinerator in the ladies convenience.

## **SWIMMING POOLS**

There are two swimming pools in the area apart from a service bath. Water from both pools was sampled for bacteriological examination. Chemical examination was also undertaken in the case of the pool associated with a private school.

Advice was given on the maintenance of a satisfactory standard of quality in both cases.

## **CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956**

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, came into force on 1st June, 1958.

These regulations prescribed limits for the emission of "dark smoke" and "black smoke."

Although atmospheric pollution is not the serious problem in rural districts that it is in industrial areas, nevertheless the north-east section of Shifnal town has suffered from the emission of smoke from one industrial chimney.

The firm in question, however, sought specialist advice from industrial consultants and it is hoped that the implementation of their recommendations will effect an appreciable and sustained reduction in the amount of pollution from this source.

In considering the problem of atmospheric pollution it should be remembered that domestic smoke forms the larger part of a smoky air and the question of future control should not, therefore, be dismissed out of hand.

### **PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949**

The Council continued to participate in the North East Salop Joint Pest Control Scheme and received satisfactory service from all concerned in the operation of this scheme.

The Pest Control Sub-committee of the Council have delegated powers to authorise the service of notices under the Act. During the year five notices were served under Section 6 and one under Section 4.

The number of contracts continues to rise year by year. In 1958 one hundred contracts were agreed at a total value of £593 12s. 6d.

R. Hughes, one of the Joint Committee's operators who is mainly employed in the Shifnal area was housed by the Council during the year. The Committee's van is housed at The Grove and the ready co-operation of this Council in providing housing accommodation for this employee has, I feel sure, resulted in more efficient and economical working of this important branch of work.

### **SANITARY ADMINISTRATION**

In order to speed up action in dealing with urgent sanitary defects and nuisances a drainage Sub-Committee was formed during the year with delegated powers to authorise the service of notices under Sections 24, 39, 44 and 45 Public Health Act, 1936.

The sub-Committee operated with good effect and the following notices were served on its authority—

Section 39	..	5	— obstructed and defective drains.
Section 44	..	1	— Defective watercloset.
Section 45	..	1	— Defective watercloset.

### **EXCHANGE OF TOYS FOR RAGS**

On evidence provided by the police the Council prosecuted a rag dealer for offences under Section 154, Public Health Act, 1936. Defendant, who pleaded guilty, was fined £3.

It is recognised by many that the penalty clauses and other financial provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, need amendment to restore a relationship with current money values.

### **HOUSING, SLUM CLEARANCE AND UNFIT HOUSES**

The clearance order for Nos. 6 to 24 The Innage, Shifnal, was confirmed in respect of Nos. 6 to 20. By agreement with the owner and the Ministry Nos. 22 and 24 were deleted from the Order and Closing Orders were substituted. It is proposed to convert these dwellings to a Chapel of Rest for use by the Church authorities.

The following unfit houses were demolished during the year. 1 Coppice Green, 1 Patshull Road; 15 Cross Road; 13 Holyhead Road; Booth Cottages, Priors Lane (5); Total 9.

The following unfit houses were closed—Ruckley Wood Cottage; 32 High Street, Albrighton; 1 Ruckley; 6 The Hem; 4 Broadway; 24 The Innage; 14 Church Street; 10 Aston Street. Total 8.

Fifteen families comprising 55 persons were rehoused from unfit properties during the year.

Forty-two houses were made fit for human habitation following informal action.



Three houses were made fit by owners after formal notices served under the Public Health Act. One was made fit by the local authority in default.

Two houses were made fit by owners after formal notices served under the Housing Act.

Three huts only were occupied on the Tong and Neachley sites at the end of the year.

**Council building.** Fourteen dwellings were completed in Shifnal and ten at Badger during 1958. At the end of the year seven dwellings were under construction in Albrighton. Plans were proceeding for the erection of twenty-two dwellings on the Institute site Broadway/Curriers Lane. This project will involve the demolition of three unfit houses and will do much to enhance the amenity value of this part of the town. The Council have long recognised the need to improve the appearance of Broadway and High Street and there is no doubt that the schemes being undertaken and those in mind for the future will do much to achieve this desirable end.

**Private enterprise building.** Forty-one private enterprise houses were completed, an increase of ten on 1957. Building inspection work has received an increasing amount of attention. In addition to verbal notices and letters, twenty-three byelaw contravention notices were served under byelaw 6. These notices referred to a wide variety of faulty constructional work.

The number of plans deposited for byelaw approval and planning consideration has been increasing steadily over the last few years and rose from 151 in 1957 to 209 in 1958.

**Improvement Grants.** Thirty-nine applications were received during the year, an increase of five on 1957. Thirty-six applications were approved with three awaiting decision at the end of the year.

Thirty-seven schemes were completed and the grants paid.

The continued and sustained interest of both the private owner and the Council is now seen in any part of the district travelled and is a valuable contribution to higher housing standards in the district.

**Certificates of disrepair.** Applications for these certificates have been on a most modest scale and far less than anticipated. This is due to the fact that either landlords have not availed themselves of the opportunity to increase the rent, or lack of knowledge, or complacency on the part of tenants. The view cannot be accepted that all houses liable to rent increase are in a satisfactory state of repair.

No. of certificates applied for .. .. .	3
No. of certificates issued .. .. .	3

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Whilst the Salop County Council are the authority to issue planning permissions, the Plans and Licensing Committee of the Council continued to exercise their right to make observations to the County Authority on all planning applications. The identity of view which exists on the majority of applications should be noted with satisfaction.

This again is an aspect of the work of a combined department which is taking up an increasing amount of time.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50

No burials were undertaken under the responsibilities of this section during the year.

## MEAT INSPECTION

100% inspection of meat derived from animals slaughtered in the district has again been maintained. This includes pigs slaughtered at the Shifnal bacon factory.

The proportion of animals slaughtered as casualties or for emergency reasons must have a bearing on the percentage of condemnations. With this in mind the number of animals slaughtered in this category will be noted in 1959.

Certification centre facilities were withdrawn by the Ministry during the year. Although acting as certification officer for the Ministry has entailed more work it was felt that as visits had of necessity to be made for meat inspection purposes, the facilities offered were an asset to the trade.



It is to be regretted that in spite of representations by the Council the Ministry remained adamant in their withdrawal of this valuable service.

## FOOD INSPECTION AND HYGIENE

Efforts begun in 1957 to raise the standard of food establishments continued during 1958. After the initial drive has spent its momentum one begins to face the hard core of resistance and reluctance to conform to modern standards. There are still, in the Shifnal district, food establishments which are very much below the required standard. It is in these grossly sub-standard premises that one meets the reluctance to effect any satisfactory change. The trader who has reasonable premises is usually very willing to raise a good standard even higher.

Whilst persuasion will be used to the limit and patience exercised to the last degree, I cannot do better than repeat the warning given in my last annual report: "At no time should there be any doubt in the minds of food handlers and those conducting food businesses of the determination of the Council to enforce regulations designed to produce a standard of service which the public have a right to demand."

In 1957 food poisoning was traced to a food establishment in Albrighton. A food handler at this address was warned twice the same year against smoking in a food room containing open food. Following a further offence in 1958 the Public Health Committee were recommended to institute proceedings. The Public Health Committee, however, resolved that the offender should be interviewed by the Committee and warned of the serious nature of this breach of the Food Hygiene Regulations. The interview duly took place and on the last day of 1958 a further offence was committed.

Two other matters of food administration are worthy of note.

Following a complaint of an ear-ring being found in a jar of red cabbage, the Public Health Committee resolved to take proceedings under Section 2, Food & Drugs Act, 1955, by virtue of Section 109. The Committee have delegated powers to act in these matters and the summons was duly served. The Council, however, reversed the Committee decision and the summons was withdrawn.

During the year complaints were received regarding fragments of glass found in bottles of milk. In one case a very serious accident was narrowly averted. On two occasions the wholesaler and retailer were warned of the danger. On the third occasion the Public Health Committee resolved to take proceedings under Section 2, Food & Drugs Act, 1955, in accordance with their delegated powers. Again the Council reversed the decision of the Committee. I feel that these three episodes call for comment. What part do legal proceedings play in the responsibilities exercised by a local authority, and particularly in relation to food and food hygiene?

It has been said that proceedings should form no part of the local authority's armoury. With this view I strongly disagree. It must be emphasised, however, that a local authority have the undeniable right to reject the advice and recommendations of their qualified and widely experienced officers. It would be a tragedy if this principle were ever lost. On the other hand it should be clearly recognised that an experienced officer does not lightly recommend the institution of proceedings but gives his advice after the most careful and detailed examination of all the facts.

In the case of food administration, proceedings, in my view, fall into two categories:

Firstly, where extraneous matters are found in food which constitute a grave hazard to the consumer, court action should be virtually automatic. It is only in this way that food manufacturers are kept on the very tip toe of efficiency and produce an article which is safe for the consumer. I am quite certain that the action taken by many authorities in these matters and which is reported frequently in the technical press makes a valuable contribution to the high standard of products which generally prevail from the food manufacturers and handlers.

In the case of offences against the Food Hygiene Regulations and indeed against any public health legislation, proceedings should be taken only when all other methods have failed. Every endeavour should be made by persuasion and patience to achieve the desired end. When these methods fail, however, it is grossly unfair to those who fulfil their obligations if the offender is allowed to pursue his course unchecked. Moreover, the issue of too many warnings is likely to be misinterpreted by those who are unwilling to fulfil their obligations. The first case cited above clearly illustrates this point.

STAFF

Upon obtaining his statutory qualification Mr. P. Thomas took up an appointment with the Newport (Salop) U.D.C. and left the service of the Council with the good wishes of his colleagues for his future career.

To fill the vacancy in the department we welcomed Mr. A. Lawley as a pupil assistant and hope that his stay in Shifnal will be a happy and profitable one.

To Mr. Peel and Mr. Lawley I would extend my thanks and appreciation for the very good work they have done in their respective spheres throughout the year.

Finally to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Plans and Licensing Committees I tender my grateful thanks for the cordial and happy relationship which has always been in evidence and for the help which I constantly received.

Only when officer-member relationship such as is experienced in Shifnal is preserved can the cause of public health be effectively served.

MEAT INSPECTION

No. of slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
No. of knackers yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of persons licensed to slaughter cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
No. of persons licensed to slaughter horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of persons licensed to slaughter pigs and sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known) .. .. .	60	—	17	312	918	—
No. inspected .. .. .	60	—	17	312	918	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	2	5	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	5	—	—	18	61	—
Percentage of no. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci .. .. .	8.3	—	—	6.4	7.2	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	3	—	—	—	71	—
Percentage of no. inspected affected with T.B. ..	6.7	—	—	—	7.7	—
<i>Cysticerosis:</i>						
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—



# WELLINGTON (Salop) RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958

*Chairman:* MR. W. UPTON, J.P.

*Vice-Chairman:* MR. B. MULLINER

### *Committee:*

MR. G. BALL  
MR. W. BEECH  
MR. G. BOFFEY  
MR. L. BULLOCK  
MR. J. BYRD  
MR. S. H. CARSON  
MRS. CORDINGLEY  
MR. J. V. DAKIN  
MR. H. W. DRAPER  
MR. J. P. FORD  
MR. S. W. GOUGH  
MR. G. HAYWARD  
MR. C. A. H. HAYWARD, C.C.  
MRS. E. HENDRIE

MR. A. G. R. HUGHES  
MR. A. H. JONES  
MR. I. JONES, J.P.  
MR. J. J. JONES  
MR. W. H. S. LANDER  
MR. R. G. MARSH  
MR. J. MASKELYNE  
MR. T. I. MORGAN  
MR. M. R. PASCALL  
MR. J. B. STEVENS  
MR. C. A. H. WARNER  
MR. G. E. WHYLE  
MR. H. WRIGHT  
MR. E. C. WOOLLEY

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

For the first time for several years it is pleasing to report that during the year in general there has been an improvement in the refuse collection service in the district. This improvement has been particularly noticeable towards the end of the year and can be attributed mainly to the purchase of a specially designed fore and aft tipping vehicle. For some years it has become very apparent that there were considerable advantages to be gained in obtaining such a vehicle as opposed to the varying types of lorries which are and have been in use. Within a few weeks of the introduction of the Fore and Aft Tipping vehicle the collection of refuse had been improved from a two to three weeks collection to a weekly collection and has been maintained at this level since.

Complaints in the parishes in which this vehicle now operates and which were previously very numerous, have almost entirely been eliminated. The Council were so much impressed with the improvement in the service brought about by the introduction of this vehicle that they agreed to place an order for a further vehicle of this type.

There has also been a general improvement in the labour position during the year. A few changes have taken place and these have been to the good. It is perhaps a little premature to hope that Annual Reports from now on will record continuous satisfaction with the refuse collection service instead of the repeated complaints and excuses which have been so much the order of the day for some years.

Three disposal points have been kept in operation during the year. These were the main tip at Donnington The Rock tip and a small private tip at Ellerdine. The Rock tip was closed during the year as all available tipping space had been filled and refuse from the Ketley area is now disposed of at Donnington.

A Ferguson tractor which was purchased late in 1957 has been used very frequently on the refuse tip at Donnington for the levelling out and covering of refuse. Apart from a considerable number of punctures, which can be expected with a rubber tyred vehicle operating on the levelling of refuse, the tractor has proved exceedingly useful.

With the permission of the National Coal Board the tip at Donnington has been extended and when the present area has been filled consideration will be given to the raising of the level of the tip in general.

Owing to the considerable reduction in the price of salvaged tins on the tips, it became uneconomic to salvage anything further and the scheme had, unfortunately, to be abandoned.



## DISINFESTATION AND CONTROL OF VERMIN

**Rat Control.** As a constituent member of the Joint Pest Control Committee, the Council can record satisfaction with the service carried out in their district. The amount of work carried out by the operators continues to increase and annual contracts with the local authority have become quite the accepted thing by many industrialists and farmers.

**Vermin Control.** Complaints of bugs and fleas are so rare now-a-days that there is nothing worthy of report in this respect.

## WATER SUPPLIES

No major schemes were undertaken by the Water Board in the area during the year. The scheme in the Village of Longdon was however completed and in addition extensions were made to the Sambrook scheme to serve the villages of Pickstock and Puleston, these latter areas being previously supplied from a private source which was unsatisfactory.

Continued representations have been made for schemes to serve outlying parishes and pressure in this direction must be maintained from all sides until the schemes have finally become completed. The Council's Representatives on the East Shropshire Water Board are alive to the needs and demands of the area and lose no opportunity of pressing the area's claims. These Representatives are not likely to be satisfied until every parish in the area is afforded a mains water supply.

**Chlorination.** All public supplies under the control of the East Shropshire Water Board are chlorinated at source.

**Sampling.** From the tabulated results it will be seen that sampling of public and private water supplies has been continued as a routine matter and appropriate action has been taken in cases of unsatisfactory supplies. In cases where public supplies are available, the closure of a private well and the laying on of a piped supply is a comparatively simple matter, but in many cases no piped supplies are available and the only practical advice that can be offered to the householder is the precautionary measure of boiling the water before using for domestic purposes. It is often doubtful if this advice is followed, particularly when a householder has partaken, on a hot day, of a refreshing drink of boiled water !

## SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

As far as the modernisation of the Hadley and Ketley Sewage Disposal Works goes, it would almost be possible to repeat what was contained in last year's report because although numerous meetings have taken place, both with the representatives of the Ministry and Messrs. Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., decisions are still awaited on the disposal of the trade effluent from their works. This delay is not only irritating and costly but is resulting in the postponement of sewer extensions to serve other parts of the Council's area.

In addition to the modernisation of the Disposal Works it is possible that the Council may in the near future have to give serious consideration to supplementing certain of the sewers in Hadley to deal with the present and future sewage flows from development which has taken place, and other development which is likely to be proceeded with, in the Ketley area.

The sewage scheme for the Village of Roden was completed by the end of the year and it is hoped that during the course of 1959, most of the properties will be connected.

The scheme for the Village of Lilleshall which is designed to discharge to the Donnington sewage works is still under consideration. It was found by the Engineers that, on the basis of present flows, certain sections of the sewer at Donnington were liable to surcharge and conditions would be considerably worse when the Lilleshall scheme was brought into operation. The Engineers have, therefore, been requested to report and recommend measures to be taken to overcome these difficulties.

The multiplicity of sewage disposal works, both large and small throughout the area stretches the manpower resources of the Council to their limit to effect reasonable maintenance, in fact there are times when some of the work has to be neglected.

## CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The vehicle employed on this service continues to operate full time and there are occasions when a second vehicle could also be used to good purpose.

One looks forward to the time when such vehicles will no longer be necessary, and the advent of sewerage schemes and connection of properties to sewers all make to this end.

## HOUSING

A further forty houses were demolished during the year and four were closed. Forty-two houses were also made the subject of Demolition, Closing or Clearance Orders and will be dealt with on the rehousing of the tenants.

The erection of Council houses during the year was almost at a standstill following the curb on capital expenditure during the previous year. Realising the needs of the district, this setback in the building programme has caused the Council serious concern and efforts are being made to push ahead with an ambitious programme immediately circumstances permit.

A total of sixty-two Council houses were completed during the year, but this figure was handsomely exceeded by private enterprise which was responsible for the completion of 100 houses.

The acquisition of land, both for council and private enterprise building appears to be getting more difficult and land which is now being obtained is likely to be more costly to develop and this automatically will increase the cost of houses to be erected.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

“Gipsy chasing”—a far from popular pastime, has again occupied too much time. It has been found from experience, however, that it is necessary to keep these itinerant van dwellers on the move if complaints from ratepayers are to be avoided.

Valuable co-operation from the Police and the appearance of a towing vehicle has generally had the desired affect of persuading these people that their way of life is not acceptable to the community in general.

It is suggested in some quarters that these nomads, (not to be confused with the Romanies) should have encampments provided for them by the local authorities. Such ideas, probably fostered with all good intent, have little thought for the practical application of such schemes and there is little doubt that in a rural district of this type, the establishment of a gipsy encampment anywhere would be met with considerable opposition. It is realised however, that caravans now form an essential part of a moving population and it has been felt for some time that there was need for a suitable site in this area. Application was made and a licence agreed for such a site at Muxton and the owner has undertaken to provide the necessary sanitary accommodation, water supply, etc., for approximately 80 caravans. The site, incidentally, was a disused army camp where many of the services were already provided.

## FOOD HYGIENE

Periodic inspections have been made at various food premises in the district and in no case has it been found necessary to take formal action to secure compliance with the byelaws.

## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

There has been a slight falling off in the number of Improvement Grants from the previous year as the following figures indicate:

No. of Applications approved	..	..	..	..	38
No. of Dwellings involved	..	..	..	..	67
Average cost per house	..	..	..	..	£726
Average grant per house	..	..	..	..	£292



There is still much work which could be carried out under Grant aid and it will be interesting to see the ultimate effect of the new House Purchase and Housing Bill now before Parliament when payment of grant for specific items will be obligatory on local authorities.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

It is again pleasing to report that 100% inspection of meat in the private slaughterhouses has been maintained.

The class of animals killed for human consumption in the area is very high. The statistics on meat inspection set out at the end of the report are a little misleading in this respect, because by far the greater proportion of meat and offal condemned is from casualty animals slaughtered at one of the slaughter houses.

## ICE CREAM

There is now a total of 57 premises registered for the retailing of Ice Cream.

Forty-nine samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratories for examination, of these, 41 were Grade I, the remaining eight being Grade II. While complete satisfaction could not be expressed with these results it is felt that they are reasonably satisfactory.

## FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

## MORTUARY

Further improvements involving re-roofing, provision of new floors, and plastering were commenced before the end of the year and when completed should make the internal conditions of the Mortuary much more satisfactory.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Maintenance of the public conveniences at Donnington and Ketley continues to be carried out by the Council's employees. This work, not the most pleasant of jobs, is well done but is made more difficult by the depredations of the uncouth individuals whose sole object appears to be to record to posterity that they once patronised a public convenience and give written proof of their inability to compose simple rhyme or to spell.

## RECREATION GROUNDS

The recreation grounds at Hadley, Donnington and Ketley are now beginning to play an important part in the Council's activities.

While the ground at Hadley is well laid out there are other facilities which are needed and will have to receive consideration in due course.

The grounds at Donnington and Ketley require considerable reconstruction and the provision of additional recreational amenities and steps are being taken by the Council to this end. This is particularly so at Donnington where certain levelling work has already been carried out. This recreation ground is almost sure to be used extensively by the residents of the built-up area adjacent.

## MEAT INSPECTION

No. of slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
No. of knackery yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of persons licensed to slaughter cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
No. of persons licensed to slaughter horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of persons licensed to slaughter pigs and sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	8



### Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known) .. .. .	266	2	6	2685	484	—
No. inspected .. .. .	266	2	6	2685	484	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	—	—	3	19	6	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	27	—	—	82	64	—
Percentage of no. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci .. .. .	10.1 %	—	50 %	3.8 %	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	8	—	—	—	8	—
Percentage of no. inspected affected with T.B. ..	3.0 %	—	—	—	1.6 %	—
<i>Cysticerosis:</i>						
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—

## *General Statistics*

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The Registrar General's Returns for Population show a slight increase in the Urban Areas while in two of the Rural Districts there has been a fall; particularly noticeable in one. It may be that this is, in part, due to service personnel movement.

The Rateable Value and the Product of a Penny Rate show some stabilisation after a period of change and movement.

The average overall Birth Rate has risen and there is less divergence between urban and rural rates than is usual. There is a fall in the Infantile Mortality over the whole combined area and the higher rate prevailing in the Urban Districts is interesting.

The General Death Rate averages and shows a close approximation in the eight districts. Again, it is of interest to note the causes of death, The change over the years in the certified final illness had special mention at the recent Health Congress and it demonstrates the changing lives we lead and the hazards which have to be faced and are likely to cause its culmination.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Area (in acres) ..	3,000	1,390	768	2,392	2,256	53,000	39,600	54,584	
Population (estimated)	8,510	5,750	3,960	11,230	13,330	10,920	12,900	25,140	
No. of Inhabited Houses	2,689	2,380	1,148	3,939	3,945	2,452	3,455	7,007	
Rateable Value ..	£57,956	£76,877	£53,365	£116,374	£180,417	£102,703	£153,858	£293,435	
Product of a penny rate	£224	£289	£216	£460	£700	£406	£622	£1,160	
Persons per acre ..	2.8	4.1	5.1	4.7	5.9	.2	.3	.46	

## VITAL STATISTICS

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>		<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>		<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>		<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>		<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>		<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>
<b>A. Live Births :</b>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
No. of :																	
Legitimate ..	58	74	49	47	26	29	88	81	117	97	110	119	115	106	218	169	
Illegitimate ..	3	4	1	4	3	1	4	5	3	5	1	4	5	13	13	8	
Total ..	61	78	50	51	29	30	92	86	120	102	111	123	120	119	231	177	
Rate per 1,000																	
Population :																	
Crude : ..	16.3		18.7		14.9		15.6		16.7		21.4		18.5		16.2		16.4
Comparable ..	16.3		19.3		15.2		15.6		16.2		23.3		18.1		17.0		15.67 (Salop)
<b>B. Still Births :</b>																	
No. of :																	
Legitimate ..	2	2	2	2	3	—	2	3	6	2	5	1	—	2	5	7	
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
Total ..	2	2	2	2	3	—	2	3	6	2	5	1	—	2	6	9	21.6
Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births ..	27.9		38.1		48.4		27.3		34.7		25.0		8.3		35.7		22.73 (Salop)
<b>C. Infantile Mortality:</b>																	
No. of Infant Deaths under One Year :																	
Legitimate ..	3	—	1	1	1	—	4	4	5	1	3	1	2	2	7	1	
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ..	3	—	1	1	1	1	4	4	5	1	3	1	2	2	7	1	
Rate per 1,000																	
Live Births ..	21.6		19.8		35.6		44.9		27.0		17.1		16.7		19.6		22.5
Legitimate per 1,000																	
Live Legitimate																	
Births ..	22.7		20.8		10.4		47.2		28.0		17.5		18.1		20.7		19.21 (Salop)
Illegitimate per 1,000																	
Live Illegitimate																	
Births ..	—		—		25.0		—		—		—		—		—		
No. of Infant Deaths under 4 weeks :																	
Legitimate ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	5	1	2	—	—	—	6	1	
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ..	2	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	5	1	2	—	1	—	6	1	

# **VITAL STATISTICS** *(continued)*

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Percentage of all Infant Deaths .. .. .	66%	—	100%	100%	100%	50%	25%	87%	
D. Maternal Mortality .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
E. Deaths (General) :									
Males .. .. .	46	43	33	57	82	42	66	130	
Females .. .. .	36	43	24	49	70	41	62	83	
Total .. .. .	82	86	57	106	152	83	128	213	
Rate per 1,000 Population :									
Crude .. .. .	9.6	14.9	14.4	9.4	11.4	7.6	9.9	8.5	11.7
Comparable .. .. .	11.2	12.7	12.5	10.2	12.2	9.2	9.3	10.8	11.15 (Salop)
	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	
F. Causes of Deaths :									
Malignant Neoplasms (all ages)	13	10	8	16	20	12	22	33	
Measles (all ages) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough (all ages) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis :									
Respiratory .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Non-Respiratory .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syphilis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Malignant Neoplasms :									
Stomach .. .. .	2	2	1	4	4	—	2	7	
Lungs and Bronchus .. .. .	2	4	2	3	2	1	4	8	
Breast .. .. .	4	—	—	1	4	3	4	2	
Uterus .. .. .	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms .. .. .	4	3	5	7	10	7	11	15	
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
Diabetes .. .. .	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. .. .	13	22	9	21	33	5	19	45	
Coronary Diseases and Angina .. .. .	9	18	9	15	24	18	21	32	
Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	3	2	—	3	2	1	5	3	
Other Heart and Circulatory Diseases .. .. .	17	11	14	18	24	19	24	42	
Influenza .. .. .	—	2	1	2	4	1	1	1	
Pneumonia .. .. .	3	3	1	1	8	2	4	8	
Bronchitis .. .. .	4	3	2	6	6	3	3	10	
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	
Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	—	1	2	1	1	1	2	—	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	



VITAL STATISTICS (continued)

	<i>Dawley</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market</i> <i>Drayton</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	3	—	—	2	—	3	1	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ..	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Other Diseases and Ill-defined Diseases .. ..	8	—	—	2	1	9	13	22
Motor Vehicles Accidents ..	2	6	6	13	18	1	4	7
All Other Accidents .. ..	2	2	1	—	1	3	2	1
Suicide .. .. .	—	2	1	2	3	—	1	3
Homicide & Operations of War	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
All Causes .. .. .	82	86	57	106	152	83	128	213
Cancer Death Rate for 1,000 Living :								
Lungs .. .. .	.24	.7	.5	.27	.15	.09	.31	.32
All Forms .. ..	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.4
England and Wales .. ..	Lung Cancer : .439			All Forms : 2.124				
Salop .. .. .	.271			1.716				

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND ALLIED DISEASES

The incidence of scarlet fever was much greater in the current year than in 1957 due largely to an acute epidemic in the Wellington Urban area. This disease was generally mild and the convalescence in each case would seem to have been without incident. There were fewer cases of whooping cough but measles accounted for a high average of cases which, however, were scattered irregularly over the eastern county. There were five cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis in an aggregate population of something approaching one hundred thousand. Food poisoning accounted for a number of cases in the Shifnal District but the remainder of the Authorities enjoyed complete freedom.

	<i>Dawley</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>		<i>Market</i> <i>Drayton</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>		<i>Newport</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>		<i>Oakengates</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>		<i>Drayton</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>		<i>Shifnal</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
A. Diseases :																
Scarlet Fever .. ..	5	9	—	—	8	1	1	10	6	44	1	—	14	20	7	29
Whooping Cough .. ..	62	1	—	1	21	—	37	—	63	4	41	3	88	27	67	32
Acute Poliomyelitis :																
Paralytic .. ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	1
Non-paralytic .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	136	21	95	—	185	20	17	352	182	121	180	13	276	234	240	300
Acute Pneumonia .. ..	18	6	2	—	4	1	7	1	6	11	8	4	54	59	16	9
Dysentery .. .. .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Food poisoning .. ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	13	7	3	—
Infective Hepatitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1
Malaria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND ALLIED DISEASES (continued)

		Dawley U.D.C.		Market Drayton U.D.C.		Newport U.D.C.		Oakengates U.D.C.		Wellington U.D.C.		Drayton R.D.C.		Shifnal R.D.C.		Wellington R.D.C.	
B. Incidence by Age Groups :		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever :	Years																
	0- 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1- 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2- 3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	3- 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	3	3
	4- 5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	5	—
	5-10	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	14	—	—	2	5	6	10
	10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
	15-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
	Over 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total ..		6	3	—	—	1	—	3	7	24	20	—	—	12	8	15	14
Whooping Cough :	0- 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2
	1- 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	1
	2- 3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	—
	3- 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
	4- 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—
	5-10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	2	10	6
	10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2
	15-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Over 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Total ..		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	14	13	18	14
Measles :	0- 1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	6
	1- 2	—	—	—	—	2	1	15	10	4	3	—	—	7	5	11	14
	2- 3	1	1	—	—	2	2	15	19	10	6	—	—	7	11	10	11
	3- 4	3	2	—	—	1	—	14	20	6	7	—	—	15	8	14	24
	4- 5	1	2	—	—	1	1	22	15	6	7	—	—	8	10	15	29
	5-10	6	2	—	—	5	3	99	110	37	28	2	5	69	84	86	59
	10-15	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	1	2	3	6	9
	15-25	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	Over 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Total ..		13	8	—	—	12	8	175	177	67	54	5	8	110	124	147	153
Acute Pneumonia :	0- 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	5-15	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	2	—	2
	15-45	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	48	—	3	—
	45-65	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
	Over 65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Total ..		4	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	8	3	4	—	55	4	7	2
Food Poisoning :	0- 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
	45-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis :	0- 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1- 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2- 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3- 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4- 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Over 25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—

## TUBERCULOSIS

The totals given below indicate the numbers of persons suffering from tuberculosis in all its forms on the Register at the time of completion of this Report. It is difficult to maintain a strict record of cases which should be so registered and in conjunction with the County Authority there is in process a detailed review of all cases and the probability is that some reduction of the totals will be reached. In passing it is worthy to note the small number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis and furnished by the Register General. No deaths were due to non pulmonary disease.

		<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>		<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>		<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>		<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>		<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>		<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
<b>C. Tuberculosis :</b>																	
Cases Registered :																	
Pulmonary :																	
Males .. ..		34	32	12	14	4	6	27	30	52	53	16	16	27	32	68	72
Females .. ..		17	18	9	9	5	6	31	32	51	56	11	10	38	43	53	58
Total ..		51	50	21	23	9	12	58	62	103	109	27	26	65	75	121	130
Non-Pulmonary :																	
Males .. ..		8	8	3	3	2	3	8	7	9	9	10	9	5	5	19	20
Females .. ..		7	6	1	1	4	4	11	11	11	12	6	6	2	3	28	31
Total ..		15	14	4	4	6	7	19	18	20	21	16	15	7	8	47	51
Cases added to Register during 1958 :																	
Pulmonary .. ..		2		4		3		13		13		3		15		18	
Non-Pulmonary .. ..		1		—		1		—		1		—		1		—	
Deaths during 1958 :																	
Pulmonary .. ..		—		—		—		1		1		—		—		—	
Non-Pulmonary .. ..		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Death Rate per 1,000 Population :																	
Pulmonary .. ..		—		—		—		.09		.08		—		—		—	
Non-Pulmonary .. ..		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Total ..		—		—		—		.09		.08		—		—		—	
		The Death Rate for England and Wales was 1.00 Salop .030															
New Cases, 1958 :		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Pulmonary :	0- 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	5-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	15-25	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	2	1	1	1	1
	25-35	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	4
	35-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	3	—	—	2	2	—	2
	45-55	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
	55-65	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—
	Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Total ..		1	1	2	2	2	1	10	3	7	6	1	2	8	7	10	8
Deaths, 1958 :																	
Pulmonary :	0- 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25-35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	35-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	45-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	55-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



## WATER

	<i>Dawley</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market</i> <i>Drayton</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>
<b>A. Public Water Supplies :</b>								
(a) No. of L. A. supplies ..	1	—	1	1	1	4	2	1
Houses connected ..	2,249	—	1,160	3,917	3,882	1,227	2,716	5,654
Population served ..	NK.	—	3,726	11,150	13,075	4,488	—	22,216
Sampling :								
Bacterial Examinations ..	5	—	50	5	8	25	17	53
Unsatisfactory ..	2	—	2	—	—	10	—	3
Chemical Examinations ..	1	—	5	—	3	—	4	1
Unsatisfactory ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) No. of privately-owned supplies ..	—	1	1	—	—	10	6	5
Houses connected ..	Nil	1,817	1	—	—	235	268	184
Population served ..	—	5,598	5	—	—	947	—	736
Sampling :								
Bacterial Examinations ..	—	8	—	—	—	3	40	9
Unsatisfactory ..	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Chemical Examinations ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unsatisfactory ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) No. of houses served by Standpipes ..	418	54	63	22	63	122	36	120
Population served ..	NK.	130	189	69	205	432	—	485
<b>B. Private Wells :</b>								
No. of houses served ..	22	3	—	—	—	848	435	NK.
Population served ..	NK.	13	—	—	—	3,482	—	NK.
Sampling :								
Bacterial Examinations ..	6	—	—	—	—	16	7	32
Unsatisfactory ..	6	—	—	—	—	13	1	14
Chemical Examinations ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11
Unsatisfactory ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4

## SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

	<i>Dawley</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market</i> <i>Drayton</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>
<b>A. Local Authority :</b>								
No. of sewage works (including Housing disposal works) ..	2	1	1	1	2	10	13	24
Houses connected ..	1,590	1,785	1,201	3,634	3,914	430	2,198	4,807
<b>B. No. of Private Works</b> ..	1	—	2	6	2	1	1	2
Houses connected ..	2	—	2	6	7	23	50	71
Houses with other W.C. facilities ..	230	46	—	—	—	831	NK.	NK.
Houses with dry sanitation ..	867	37	21	299	25	1,168	NK.	NK.
<b>C. Sampling Effluents :</b>								
No. of samples taken ..	Nil	1	1	—	6	5	—	Nil
Unsatisfactory ..	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	—

## GENERAL SANITARY MATTERS

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
1. Premises in a state to be a nuisance (not including repairs)	1	20	8	1	9	14	12	9
2. New or reconditioned closets or drains .. .. .	75	—	24	26	2	55	196	98
3. Drainage faults remedied ..	—	3	14	10	36	36	41	—
4. Offensive accumulations ..	—	2	3	5	6	7	5	1
5. Animals in such a state to be a nuisance .. .. .	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—
6. Smoke nuisances .. .. .	1	—	—	2	21	—	1	—
7. Nuisances from water courses, etc. .. .. .	1	—	1	—	1	5	2	3

## HOUSING

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
1. No. of new houses erected during year :								
(a) By Local Authority ..	47	5	—	158	66	14	24	62
(b) By other bodies or persons	18	26	15	55	91	18	41	100
Total ..	65	31	15	213	157	32	65	162
2. No. of Houses owned by :								
(a) Local Authority .. ..	926	506	431	1,367	1,511	411	838	2,804
(b) Privately owned .. ..	1,763	1,874	718	2,572	2,434	2,041	2,617	4,203
3. No. of Houses in which housing defects have been remedied ..	103	12	10	128	24	24	48	228
4. No. of houses condemned ..	55	25	20	67	5	7	34	42
5. No. of Improvement Grants ..	6	10	—	12	5	17	39	67
6. No. of licensed caravans and caravans on licensed sites ..	9	2 sites 46 c'vans	17	42	12	20	31	120
7. Nat. Assist. Act, Sec. 47, 1948 (action taken) .. ..	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

## DISINFESTATION AND CONTROL OF VERMIN

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
<b>A. Rats and Mice :</b>								
No. of :								
Business premises treated ..	10	3	16	59	76	—	38	23
Dwellings treated .. .. .	27	5	66	100	38	62	34	90
Council undertakings treated	6	7	5	4	3	20	9	18
Agricultural premises treated	Nil	—	1	—	1	12	72	80
<b>B. Other Vermin :</b>								
In relation to :								
Persons .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Clothing .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bedding .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Homes .. .. .	1	1	3	—	6	—	6	1

## REFUSE AND SALVAGE

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
<b>A. Refuse :</b>								
No. of Parishes .. ..	5	1	1	5	2	11	14	20
Parishes collected .. ..	5	1	1	5	2	11	14	20
Mechanised vehicles .. ..	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dust Bins (Council-owned scheme in operation) .. ..	Partial	No	No	No	Yes (p'tial)	Yes	Yes	No
Method of tipping .. ..	Tipping	Controlled Tipping	Tipping	Controlled Tipping	Controlled Tipping	Controlled Tipping	Tipping	Tipping
Frequency of collection ..	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	16 days	7—10 days	7—14 days
<b>B. Salvage :</b>								
If undertaken :								
In Practice .. ..		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	—
(a) net profit or loss .. ..	Not	Loss	Loss	—	Profit	—	Profit	—
(b) System .. ..	undertaken	Trade only	Business only	With refuse	with refuse trade separate	—	separate for trade	—

## FOOD—ICE CREAM

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
<b>Premises Registered :</b>								
(a) For manufacture .. ..	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—
(b) For storage and sale .. ..	36	27	26	55	54	24	31	57
(c) No. of inspections .. ..	15	21	6	122	34	12	31	75
<b>Sampling :</b>								
No. of samples taken .. ..	6	—	19	34	45	10	14	49
<b>Results in :</b>								
Grade 1 .. ..	4	9	18	30	35	10	13	41
Grade 2 .. ..	1	—	1	4	5	—	1	8
Grade 3 .. ..	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Grade 4 .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

## MILK

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
Distributors registered .. ..	7	4	4	11	11	11	30	16
Premises registered .. ..	2	3	2	2	5	4	—	22
No. of inspections .. ..	3	10	2	12	7	6	6	35
<b>Licenses granted :</b>								
<b>Dealers—</b>								
Tuberculin Tested .. ..	2	2	2	6	6	5	5	11
Pasteurised .. ..	2	2	2	7	7	2	4	11
Sterilised .. ..	—	1	—	3	3	—	5	—
<b>Supplementary—</b>								
Tuberculin Tested .. ..	5	2	2	4	3	7	4	7
Pasteurised .. ..	3	1	2	4	3	6	4	7
Sterilised .. ..	3	1	1	1	1	4	4	1
<b>Sampling : No. of—</b>								
Bacterial Samples taken ..	49	—	4	14	30	—	34	—
Substandard .. ..	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Biological Samples taken ..	Nil	—	—	15	2	—	—	—
Positive Results .. ..	Nil	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—



## FOOD PREMISES

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
Types :								
Bakers and Confectioners ..	8	9	2	11	7	4	7	3
Butchers (all types) ..	8	11	8	13	20	7	9	13
Cafes .. ..	1	19	7	6	15	5	6	6
Canteens .. ..	9	7	7	4	9	2	8	7
Dairies .. ..	2	1	2	2	5	4	—	22
Egg Packing Stations ..	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fishmongers .. ..	2	2	2	10	3	—	2	1
Flour Mills .. ..	—	1	—	8	3	—	2	—
Fried Fish .. ..	2	4	3	1	1	—	—	4
General Markets .. ..	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Greengrocers .. ..	7	6	5	11	9	1	4	4
Grocers .. ..	48	30	17	66	41	24	15	51
Licensed Premises .. ..	23	35	17	49	39	17	30	47
Sweet Shops .. ..	27	22	5	10	12	11	9	4

## SHOPS ACT, 1912—1950

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
Welfare provisions for employees								
No. of shops .. ..	137	193	106	205	138	64	97	103
No. of inspections .. ..	106	153	18	86	10	10	—	68
Defects remedied .. ..	—	24	5	4	1	11	—	3

## FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
No. of food premises .. ..	111	143	63	192	150	46	92	85
No. of inspections .. ..	106	108	36	301	254	18	66	102
No. of cases requiring action ..	27	12	7	15	75	24	20	2
No. of Prosecutions .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
Under Section 16—								
No. of premises registered for: manuf. of meat products .. ..	8	10	12	5	8	8	10	1
No. of Inspections .. ..	29	18	3	26	18	6	15	4

FOOD CONDEMNED (OTHER THAN AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES)

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
<b>A. Tinned Foods :</b>								
No. of Tins of—								
Meat and Fish .. ..	45	25	36	207	98	—	32	1
Fruit .. ..	54	63	21	25	63	—	37	—
Vegetables .. ..	96	36	38	3	58	—	18	—
Milk .. ..	8	2	1	3	4	—	1	—
Other Foods .. ..	43	13	12	9	24	—	21	—
<b>B. Packeted Foods :</b>								
No. of Packets .. ..	—	—	10	3	46	—	34	—
<b>C. Fresh Foods :</b>								
Weight in lbs. of—								
Fish .. ..	—	—	35	60	83	—	—	—
Fruit .. ..	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables .. ..	—	30	20	—	—	—	81	—
Butter .. ..	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—
Margarine .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese .. ..	13	41	—	37	—	—	—	—
Beef .. ..	—	—	14	119	—	—	15	—
Mutton .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon .. ..	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Food Products .. ..	—	—	—	1	182	—	205	—

# FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948, PART 1

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
No. on Register of :								
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority .. .. .	—	62	5	1	7	5	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority .. .. .	38	63	22	42	72	25	37	44
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excl. outworkers premises)	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	5
Total ..	39	125	27	45	79	30	43	49
No. of inspections of :								
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority .. .. .	—	53	4	1	23	14	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority .. .. .	107	65	9	50	7	9	12	35
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excl. outworkers premises)	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Total ..	109	118	13	59	30	23	15	35
No. of Written Notices :								
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority .. .. .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excl. outworkers premises)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
No. of Prosecutions :								
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excl. outworkers premises)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948, PART 1 (continued)

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>		<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>		<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>		<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>		<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>		<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	
<b>Cases in which defects were found and remedied :</b>	F'nd	Rem	F'nd	Rem	F'nd	Rem	F'nd	Rem	F'nd	Rem	F'nd	Rem	F'nd	Rem	F'nd	Rem
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	—	—	8	8	1	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inefficient drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :																
(a) Insufficient .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective ..	—	—	3	3	1	1	5	5	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	12	12	3	2	6	6	7	5	—	—	1	1	—	—
<b>Cases which were referred to :</b>	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :																
(a) Insufficient .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
<b>Cases in which Prosecutions were taken :</b>																
Want of Cleanliness .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :																
(a) Insufficient .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—









